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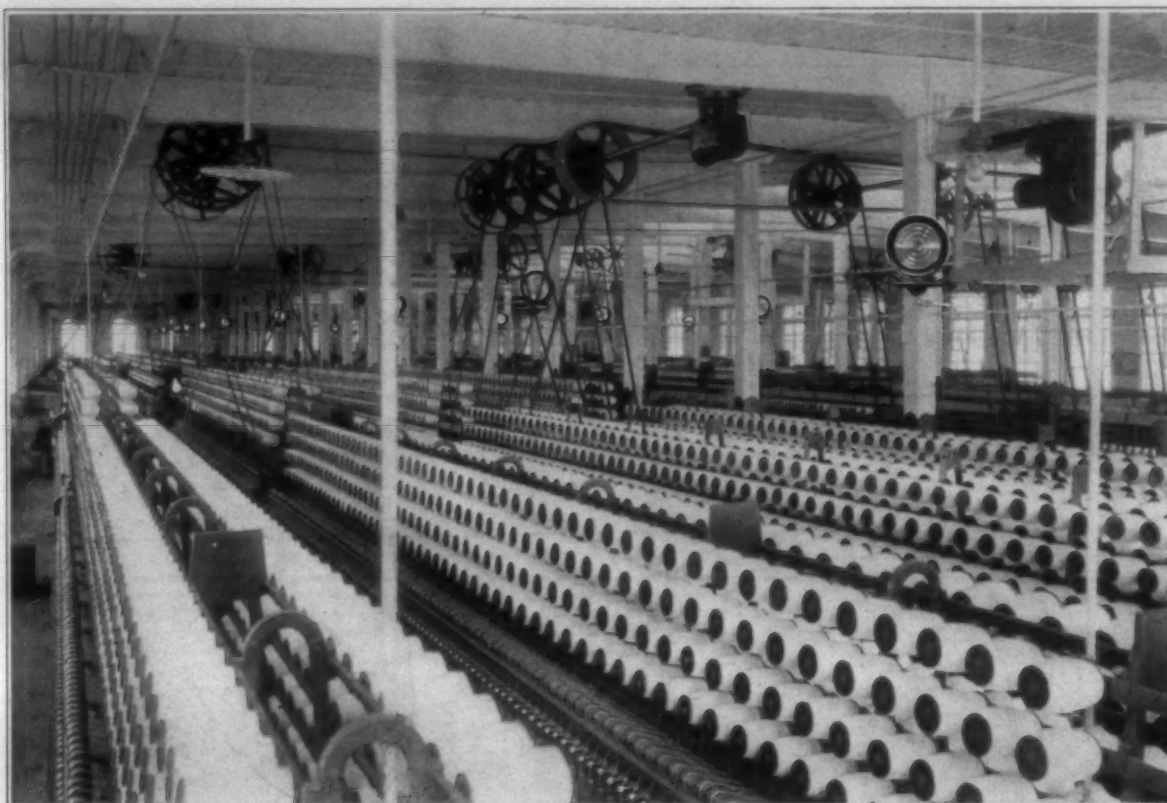
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1928

NUMBER 5



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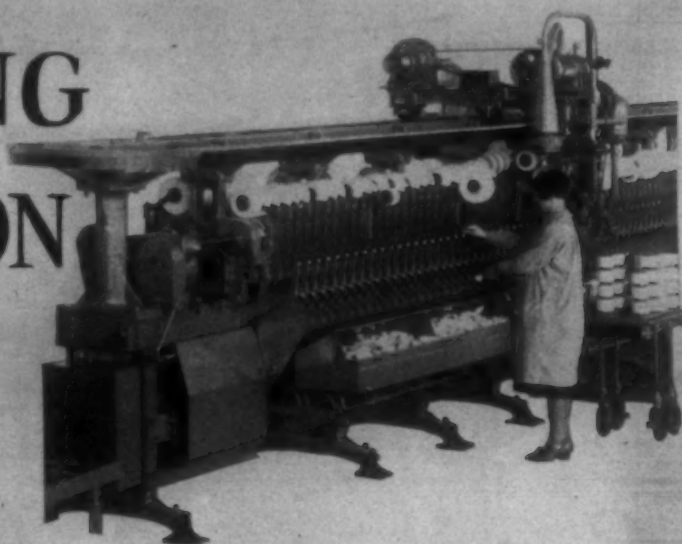
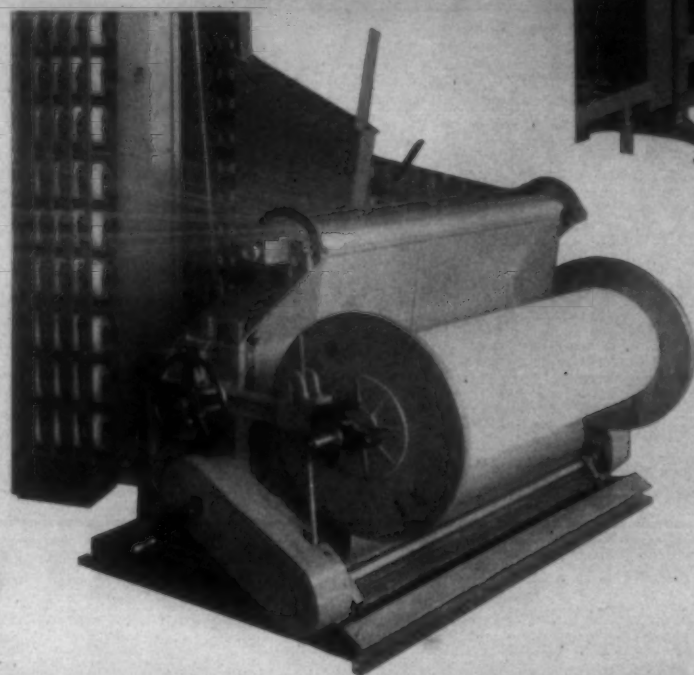
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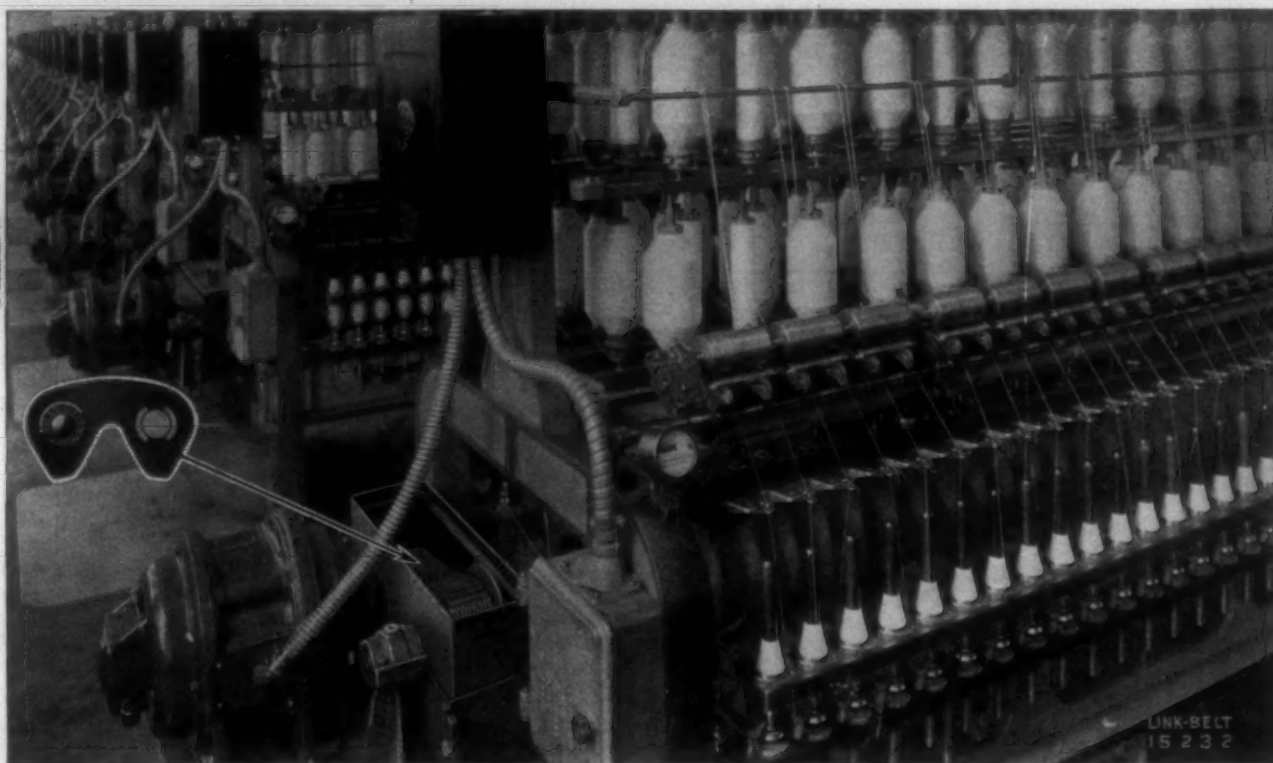
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Easily made speed changes by the substitution of different size sprockets; longer life with less attention required; the elimination of slippage, giving constant speeds; an efficiency of 98.2% (on actual test), with a consequent saving of power; and the ability to

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VIM leather belts on such drives always last longer than oak. Sometimes a year or more. Sometimes only six months. Sometimes only two months.

But such drives are abnormal. There are many more normal drives than abnormal. Engineering science is based on normal conditions. Bridges, for example, are not designed to withstand dynamite explosions. Steamships are not designed to run into icebergs. Airplanes are not designed to make a nose-dive into a mountain.

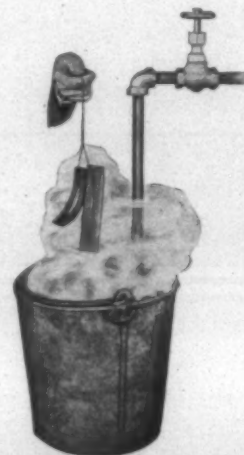
In the same way, conditions are conceivable that even a VIM leather belt cannot withstand. A VIM belt cannot do the impossible, but it comes closer to it than any other.

To give satisfactory service a belt must be able to do certain things. Here are some of them:

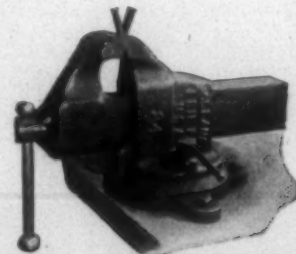
- (1) It must be able to start a load that may be suddenly thrown on it. It must therefore be elastic enough to momentarily elongate sufficiently to relieve the shock. Elasticity saves the belt and equipment as well as power.
- (2) Then it must recoil to its former length as the load is taken up.
- (3) There should be no permanent stretch. Permanent stretch is the cause of frequently shortening belts.
- (4) It must resist heat.
- (5) It must be waterproof.
- (6) It must be so accurately cemented at the lap that there will be no knocking on the pulleys.
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We would like to acquaint you with VIM by sending you a copy of "The Belt that puts the pull in the Pulley." Better still, tell us to have a Houghton Man call and explain in detail why you should standardize on the belt that stands the year-after-year test.



Tie the best piece of oak-tanned belting you can find, and a piece of VIM, on the same string, and hold them in a bucket of boiling water for about five minutes. Judge the results of the test yourself.



Double a piece of VIM Leather in a vise and pull up the vise as tight as possible. Double the leather the other way and repeat the operation. Try the same with the best piece of oak-tanned leather you can buy. The result will speak for itself.

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1928

NUMBER 5

## Georgia Meeting Discusses Carding and Spinning

THE spring meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia was held at the Georgia School of Technology on Tuesday, March 20. The attendance was larger than at any previous meeting and the meeting was one of the most successful the organization has ever held.

The program was devoted chiefly to a consideration of questions on carding and spinning. A very interesting discussion developed on both subjects and a great deal of worthwhile information was brought out by the various speakers.

Frank S. Dennis, general chairman presided. At the morning session, the discussion on carding was conducted by E. H. Rogers, agent of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, and in the afternoon the discussion on spinning was led by J. W. Hames, of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta.

A feature of the morning session was a very able address by Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of the Georgia School of Technology. He spoke upon the relationship that should exist between the technical schools and the mill men.

### Discussion of Carding Questionnaire

In the opening of the program on carding, Mr. Rogers said:

"I think it was year before last, or two or three years ago anyway, in passing through the picker room I sampled a bale of cotton, and felt that it was very damp, and then invited Mr. Honiker, who is in our experimental department, to have moisture tests of that cotton made. In this particular case he found (I think it was) 24 per cent, and we had several bales running in that neighborhood, around 22 to 24 per cent. That prompted me then to see what the experience of other people was in that particular line, and although they did not begin their tests of course back then, I am sure that there are several men here, who have run sufficient tests to be of interest to you this morning. So the following is the question before us:

"What is the average moisture content of your freshly-opened cotton, and how does this vary? What are the extremes you have found in various lots?"

I will call on Mr. Stumberg, of the Anchor Duck Mills."

MR. STUMBERG (Anchor Duck Mills). We made several tests re-

garding moisture content of cotton. We took a 10-bale lot at different times, and made a test on it, and our tests proved that the cotton moisture content was an average of 7½ per cent.

Something like two years ago we found our cotton was awful damp, and we were having trouble in our spinning room in keeping up with our weights. We made some tests in regard to our cotton moisture at that time, and we found that the percentage of moisture ran as high as 20 per cent. It would average about 12 per cent or did average that during that whole ginning season. That was along in September, October and November.

MR. ROGERS: What kind of cotton were you on?

MR. STUMBERG: Alabama cotton, 15-16ths-inch staple. The old cotton has averaged around 7 to 7½ per cent. We made tests all during that time. Our per cent in new cotton would average 12 per cent, but it ran as high as 20 per cent.

Then we made some tests in regard to testing for moisture of cotton in the morning and at night and at different times during the day. We opened up eight bales in the afternoon, and then tested it the following day, and in the morning the moisture content of that cotton was at least 2 per cent higher than in the afternoon before.

MR. ROGERS: Did you have any heating coils or any heat of any kind in the room?

MR. STUMBERG: No, it was under normal conditions, without any heat at all. We found that the average moisture content under normal conditions ran around 7½ per cent. In extremely dry weather it went below 7½ per cent and in wet weather it went above it, and we found the tendency one way or the other was largely influenced by atmospheric conditions.

### Moisture Content of Card Sliver.

MR. ROGERS: Have you run any tests running it through your mill from card sliver on any of that cotton?

MR. STUMBERG: No sir. When we found this trouble we went on through, and we would put in a mix of say 10 bales, and we would find the moisture even at the finisher lap. It would average about 1 per cent difference between the beginning and the finished lap.

MR. ROGERS: On your finished laps from that wet cotton, how did your finished laps turn out?

MR. STUMBERG: They would give us trouble.

MR. ROGERS: Have you any questions to ask of Mr. Stumberg? Have you anything further on that, Mr. Stumberg?

MR. STUMBERG: No sir.

MR. ELLIOTT: What was the moisture content in your yarn after you took it to the spinning room?

MR. STUMBERG: We didn't test the yarn at all.

### Average Moisture 8.44 Per Cent

MR. WILLIAMS (of Fairfax): In a recent test we tested 40 bales of 15/16ths-inch staple. We found the moisture content average 8.44 per cent. However, we have found bales of the new crop runs as high as 15 per cent.

MR. ROGERS: Did you run those right on in?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes sir.

MR. ROGERS: Did you go any further than the opening room?

MR. WILLIAMS: No sir. That's as far as we went.

MR. ROGERS: You didn't go further than the opening room?

MR. WILLIAMS: No sir. We found some to run as low as 7 per cent, and on some the moisture was 9½, but the average was 8.44 per cent.

MR. ROGERS: Mr. Honiker, let us hear from you.

### Buy Cotton on Moisture Content Basis.

MR. HONIKER (Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.): We did quite a lot of experimenting for moisture, and quite a number of years ago organized a laboratory to make tests of the amount of moisture in the cotton as received. They found a very large amount of moisture in the cotton beginning the early part of the season. The work of that laboratory was interrupted by the war, but their purpose is to determine the reasonable amount of moisture in cotton, as received in the bale, and to buy on a moisture content basis. They have adopted a standard of 8½ per cent, and they make cotton weights be determined by moisture content, buying on a net weight, based on deduction for the moisture in it, making an allowance for less moisture than that standard, and imposing a penalty for more moisture than that. The fig-

ures they have developed so far indicate that as the season progresses there is a loss of moisture, which is very noticeable. The season changes from year to year, and it has been definitely determined that the weather prevailing during the ginning season is very largely responsible for the moisture content. That has been proven so definitely that it is of no use to go any further back than that. When cotton is received in an ordinary season, if it is during fair weather, the amount of moisture is not going to be very large, but if the season is as it was in 1926 when a considerable amount of it was left in the field on account of price through December, January, and February, it will show a much greater moisture content. In that case a great deal of it was weather while snow was on the ground after the price began to improve. In fact a good deal of it was ginned as late as March of that year. That cotton had a very large per cent of moisture in it, and it was a notable conclusion that if that 18 million bale crop had been reduced to the basis of dry fiber, it might have been something like a million bales less than the statistics showed. That is a factor, that possibly was not given any consideration in the statistics, but may have had a very large bearing upon the question of where that big crop has gone to.

We have tests going back to 1923, and we have found a considerable variation even in cotton coming from the same points, and received in the same lot. We have had some, that showed as low as 5½ per cent, and we have had some from the same point, possibly ginned on a wet day, that showed as high as 9½ per cent. We have had quite a lot to come in, that showed as high as 16 to 17 per cent, and some of course you could tell by feeling it, which had more than 22 per cent, and up as high as 24 per cent.

### Moisture in Laps.

The little sketch over there on the blackboard on the left, or rather on the right, shows the moisture in the laps, and is an indication of how closely you can expect to find the moisture in your laps following the moisture in the cotton. The dotted line represents the moisture in the laps. The cotton in the lap during the picking process, where you are drawing outside air, is nominally in

the same condition, as far as moisture is concerned, as the outside air, and that is indicated very forcibly there by the general trend of the two curves. The dotted line shows that the moisture in the laps varies from  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent down to about 6 per cent. The moisture in the outside air was represented by 10 per cent and down to 6 per cent, and you can see there from the third to the fourth there was a difference of around  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in that moisture, and that is almost paralleled by the amount in the lap. The conclusion that I draw from that is that you cannot expect to have regular numbers in your subsequent processes, no matter how closely you change your gears, unless you have a more uniform condition of moisture in your cotton. Ultimately perhaps cotton will be bought and sold with a specification as to moisture content, but that is a long way off. The chart on the left represents the rate of regain.

MR. ROGERS: From what state?

MR. HONIKER: From the condition it was in. We didn't dry the samples out to a bone-dry condition. We brought it down to about 4 per cent. The vertical lines represent the lapse of time of 10 minutes after the cotton was exposed to the air, which contains about  $8\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. It shows that that cotton, when exposed, regains at a very rapid rate for the first 30 minutes. After that the rate is gradually getting slower and slower. At the end of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours it becomes practically about 8 per cent, and it takes about an hour longer to get that one-quarter of one per cent. That chart will show that cotton exposed in the picker room does tend to assume the condition of the air in that room at a very rapid rate as long as there is a great amount of difference between the moisture in the cotton itself and the moisture in the air around.

H. S. BUSBY (Atlanta, Ga.): It is quite a practice in European mills to open a bale for a considerable period before it is used. Some of those mills will open 15 to 45 days before they use it, and based on what Mr. Honiker says the adjustment of moisture in the room might be there the result of a much higher relative humidity than we have here.

MR. HONIKER: That might account for a good deal of the moisture in the cotton.

MR. ROGERS: I have been told that the Eastern shippers in bringing their cotton from New Orleans have said that it would gain enough in weight to pay the transportation on it. (Laughter.) I don't know how true that is.

#### Reducing Moisture.

QUESTION: He said that the cotton regained its moisture content. In what way was it made to lose its original moisture content, reducing it down to the percentage, with which he started?

MR. ROGERS: That depends upon the heat, to which it is subjected. If you put it in an oven, it would dehydrate it a lot faster than it would under an atmospheric condition, where it would gradually lose some of its moisture.

QUESTION: Our friend, Mr. Honiker, seems to be an expert in that line, bringing it down from 8 to 4 per cent. How long would it take to bring it down from 12 to 8 per cent?

MR. ROGERS: He brought it down to 4 per cent in an oven.

MR. HONIKER: If atmospheric changes are rapid, you will have a much more rapid rise.

QUESTION: Do you find that it gains more quickly than it does?

MR. HONIKER: We find there is a greater change when atmospheric conditions are favorable to a rise in moisture content. You can have a cloud come up, which will cool the atmosphere very materially, and thus render its ability to absorb moisture much less. You can have a shower come up, and any changes of atmospheric conditions, so far as moisture is concerned, and it will show very decidedly in the cotton. It is going to take some time for the air to get it dry. We have not been able to make a test except with a condensing machine or drying machine for drying it out. We have made some of that sort, but we have nothing in connection with actual operating conditions.

MR. HOLDEN (Columbus, Ga.): I believe that our tests have so far demonstrated that, if the cotton is in a less moistened condition than it would be in the picking process, it will very quickly come to the condition of the air. We have had more trouble with cotton in the wet state in the dry state.

MR. HOLDEN: Yes sir. We have had a lot of trouble with it in the wet state.

MR. ROGERS: Did you run that cotton, all of it together, which might be of the same gathering or the same shipment?

MR. HOLDEN: No. We put 32 bales down at a time, and we gradually work in the new cotton.

MR. ROGERS: In some seasons we gradually work in our new cotton, when it appears to be rather damp, and then in other seasons we go ahead and put it all in.

MR. HOLDEN: We will change our minds somewhat as to using new cotton. We are all changing our methods in the picker room more than before.

MR. ROGERS: I think more attention has been paid to picking and opening than ever before in the last few years.

#### Cotton that Holds Moisture

FRANK S. DENNIS (Lafayette, Ga.): I would like to find out if anybody has ever had any experience with cotton, that seemed to have gotten the property of holding moisture, and not throwing it off. We recently had trouble with that, and, if anybody can give me any information on it, I would certainly appreciate it. It just seemed that it didn't want to give up its moisture at all. Even though you would dry it, and closing all the windows, it seemed not to want to give up any of its moisture.

MR. ROGERS: Can anybody throw any light on that? You say you put heat in the room and closed the windows. Would it not be a better plan to open the windows, when you put the heat in there, that is, if the

heat was low enough to dry the moisture out, so there would be a circulation?

FRANK S. DENNIS: The fans would give a pretty good circulation anyway. We are drawing a lot of outside air in there with these fans. Even after ageing the cotton for 36 hours in the aging room, before we fed it through the picker, by making as dry a condition as we could, it didn't want to give up its moisture. These test bales seem to have that property of holding on to the moisture.

QUESTION: What was the moisture content?

MR. DENNIS: We didn't test it.

H. S. BUSBY (Atlanta, Ga.): In order to test the ability of the atmosphere to gain from that moisture you should have a complete air change in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  minutes. In order to obtain that condition, you would have to have a forced draft.

MR. ROGERS: You have that in any picker room that I have seen. We have a picker room, that I should say was about 40 feet wide. There are 6 pickers in a row cross-wise, and there are four length-wise, two of them being double beater, and I think that the figures show a volume of 70,000 cubic feet per minute. So that is a very rapid change of air.

MR. HONIKER: Another picker room we have, whose cubic contents are about 55,000 feet, and the pickers take up about 45,000 cubic feet in a minute.

#### Sampling Cotton.

MR. ROGERS: Let's come to sampling cotton before it goes into the opening room or picker room. I will give you an outline of what we do, that is in the last year or so. On the day before the cotton is to be run these sample are drawn, and carried to the cotton department, which compares those samples of course with their standards, and they compare their composite samples with what we expect to get from our cotton. Is anybody interested in a regular system of sampling the cotton and preparing it beforehand? Most people I don't think do that. Down at Thomaston. Mr. Massey, what do you do down there?

MR. MASSEY (Thomaston, Ga.): We have a regular cotton man, that handles our cotton, before it is put into the mill, and we try to hold it at about  $1/16$ -inch variation. That is long staple.

MR. ROGERS: You run several different lengths of cotton, don't you?

MR. MASSEY: Yes sir. We have about three different varieties. We run it from about  $3/8$ -inch to one and one-sixteenths inch and to one and one-eighth inch.

MR. ROGERS: If you find a bale that is one and one-eighth inch standard, that is shy, you transfer it?

MR. MASSEY: It goes in the one-inch stock. We transfer it from one to the other. We try to run from one-eighth to one-sixteenth. Anything below that seven-eighths to one-inch stock it goes in that.

MR. ROGERS: Does your cotton buyer have charge of that, or just how is it handled?

MR. MASSEY: He really is not the buyer, and still at the same time he does a good deal of it too. He goes out, and checks up cotton on what his idea of it really is from the standpoint of staple, grade, and so forth. We have a head office up town, that the cotton goes through, as well as having Mr. Jenkins, who is our cotton man, and who stays at the mill and takes care of us. Each bale our warehouse man goes through too, and samples it from each side.

MR. ROGERS: Are there any questions to be asked of Mr. Massey? There appear to be none.

#### Static.

Does anybody have any trouble with electricity in the picker? You have heard a lot about electricity in the cards. I was wondering if anybody had had any similar experience on the pickers.

MR. DUCKETT: I had trouble with it on long staple low grade cotton. That is, the pickers would be running along as smooth as you please, making pretty laps, and all at once it begins to come off on one side. That is particularly true on that cotton. Then I said "I will take this cotton, and put it on a picker not making such a lap," and that picker made the same kind of a lap. We have one picker down there, that didn't make that kind of a lap with that cotton. We made a good smooth lap with almost any kind of cotton we put on it.

MR. ROGERS: Any questions about that? I will state that at the time we had that trouble the relative humidity outside was possibly the lowest, that it has reached, certainly to our knowledge, around here. It was around 17 per cent.

MR. BOWLES: You have not given us any remedy yet to eliminate it.

MR. ROGERS: In that particular case I don't think it was remedied. We did put a little steam on I think. Wasn't that what was done, Mr. Duckett?

MR. DUCKETT: Yes, sir; we blew steam into the hopper, that all that cotton went into. I was down there working with those pickers, and there was a water spigot there, and I took that water spigot, and sprayed it up behind the picker, and got water in the air, and in a few minutes that lap came back as smooth as a normal lap should be. We turned on steam in there, and that's about the only thing we could do for it.

MR. ROGERS: That brings us to another question. We are rather anticipating, but I am going to jump to that question, a question as to humidity in the picker room. The question on the Questionnaire is as follows:

"Have you experimented with the use of humidity in the picker room? Do you use any regular method for changing the weight of laps in accordance with the changes in relative humidity? Give results and method in either case."

Has anybody experimented with that?

MR. JONES: I would like to ask a question, Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask if anybody knows what effect humidifiers have on this high

and low moisture in cotton after you leave the picker. Most of us have automatic humidifiers to shut it off and on. You might start the cotton in with a high per cent of moisture, and maybe tomorrow you run a cotton with a low per cent of moisture. What effect does the humidifier have on regulating this per cent of moisture, that you get into your cards and drawing?

MR. ROGERS: How many have humidifiers in the picker room? (one man).

MR. LAWSON: We have made no tests, but we try to maintain 50 per cent humidity in the picker room.

MR. ROGERS: Can you do it?

MR. LAWSON: No; we can't get it down to 50 per cent sometimes.

MR. ROGERS: When it is below 50 per cent, what about it?

MR. LAWSON: Well, we can get it up to that.

#### Atomizers in Picker Room.

MR. ASBURY: We have an atomizer over our pickers. We have found that very helpful on colored work. We don't use it so much on our white work.

MR. ROGERS: That sprays into the hopper?

MR. ASBURY: We have a pipe, that comes over.

MR. ROGERS: Do you have any trouble with wet spots?

MR. ASBURY: No. On damp days we don't run them. On dry hot days we do.

MR. ROGERS: Your have that operated by a knock-off or your picker? When the picker knocks off, your atomizer knocks off?

MR. ASBURY: Yes sir.

MR. ROGERS: There was a similar arrangement on colored work in Danville, except they didn't have the knock-off. They did have some spray heads in the main picker room, but the ones, that seemed to do the most good, were located over the hopper, and sprayed over like oil sprayed on the hopper. What is your experience, Mr. Phillips?

#### Humidifiers in Picker Room

W. L. PHILLIPS (Social Circle, Ga.): We have automatically controlled humidifiers in our picker room. They have been there since January 2nd. We maintain 65 per cent. It has run as high as 68 per cent. Some days it runs as high as 80 per cent, and we can't help it. Of course we cannot clean our cotton at 80 per cent. The outside atmosphere forces it at times to 80 per cent. There are days, that are exceptions. It has stopped us from changing our gears in our card room, when before we were changing our crown gears perhaps as high as twice a day sometimes, two or three times a week sometimes. I don't think we have changed on an average of once in two weeks since installing.

MR. ROGERS: You refer to crown gears?

W. L. PHILLIPS: Crown gears, yes. I had been hold that you couldn't humidify a picker room, but for the past three months we have humidified it. We have five humidifiers in the picker room, and those things do not run a third of the time, and maintain that humidity at 65 per cent. Of course it varies,

possibly 2 to 4 degrees, depending on the temperature.

MR. ROGERS: You have just stated that you couldn't clean cotton at 80 per cent?

MR. PHILLIPS: No, but there are days we have run it at 80 per cent. At 80 per cent our grid bars soon become choked up, and at 65 it does not do that.

MR. ROGERS: Is there any difference in the amount of dirt thrown out, notes?

MR. PHILLIPS: We cannot tell any difference. I think our cotton is cleaned as well at 65 per cent as it was before we had any humidifiers at all.

MR. ROGERS: Do you notice any difference in your carding or spinning?

MR. PHILLIPS: No, I cannot tell any difference.

MR. ROGERS: When we change sometimes from a full length cotton, it makes a great deal of difference in the amount of sweepings that we have in the carding room. You get more of the short cotton.

MR. PHILLIPS: We run from 1-inch to 1½-inch cotton. It is a local cotton, but a better variety than we have been getting. We get a better cotton. It is equal to the Western cotton.

MR. ROGERS: That's very interesting too. Are there any questions to ask Mr. Phillips?

FRANK S. DENNIS: Do you notice any difference in the percentage of sweepings you take out since starting humidifiers?

MR. PHILLIPS: I can't tell there is any difference.

MR. DENNIS: Do you see a difference in the yarn?

MR. PHILLIPS: I believe it contains a little more leaf.

MR. HONIKER: We didn't have a very wide range of humidity in the picker room. We took samples of yarn every day for about 40 days, and during that time there was a change of relative humidity in the picker room, that went from 45 per cent up to about 70 per cent, and you cannot separate those samples of yarn after they are all mixed up together. You couldn't tell which was which. You couldn't tell which was made with the humidity at the highest point and at the lowest point.

There is another very pertinent fact. The spinning section of England is famous for its very high humidity. That was the reason perhaps it was located in that particular section. Their humidity as a rule normally is very much higher than anything we have in this Piedmont Plateau, and they are famous for their bright clean yarns.

MR. ROGERS: Recently I heard some one mention a device for spraying water into cotton. I don't recall whether it was Mr. Busby or who it was.

H. S. BUSBY (Atlanta, Ga.): I understand that oil sprays have been used to some extent in the picker room, but during the last year there has been some research work done along that line with the idea of converting the present spray atomizer equipment to that end, and there is in progress at the present time such research work. I imagine that was

what the gentleman was speaking of.

#### Laps Vary With Regain.

MR. ROGERS: Mr. Hames has stated that his laps vary with the regain or with the per cent of moisture in the air, and his method of detecting that. Will you give us your method, Mr. Hames?

J. W. HAMES (Atlanta, Ga.): We checked the humidifier plus the regain chart, and figured out with the picker hands a chart, whereby they could read the hydrometer, which we kept right near the finisher pickers, and right opposite the hydrometer reading there are weights starting with two ounces and running up as high as forty ounces, and with the change, as the regain goes up, a smaller weight is taken off and a larger weight put on until the extreme point is reached. Then when the other extreme is reached, there is not any weight on at all. We take those readings once every hour, but we find that the regain or the relative humidity, does not change a great deal in an hour's time, and so we don't have a great variation from one hour to another. That is about the extent of our experience.

MR. ROGERS: What benefit do you get from that?

#### Fewer Gear Changes.

MR. HAMES: It has cut our changing in our card room I would say 75 per cent. We very seldom have to change a gear in the card room. Now we very seldom have to change a gear on our drawing. Our section beams run a great deal more uniformly, better than they ever ran before.

MR. ROGERS: How about the extreme variations in your yarns? Have you reduced that any?

MR. HAMES: Yes, we have. We have reduced that considerably. In other words, our average numbers run more uniformly than they ever ran before.

MR. ROGERS: The question I asked was as to extreme variations.

MR. HAMES: I think we have reduced that considerably.

MR. ROGERS: Are there any questions to ask Mr. Hames? Is there anybody else keeping their picker room weights in that way?

FRANK S. DENNIS: Our heavy and light ends do not seem to be as far from the average as before we started the practice of overcoming varying lap weights by humidity. We have found it to be very helpful.

MR. ROGERS: Now we will come back to the question, which we had skipped, which is the second question on the Questionnaire, and which is as follows:

"From your experience what type of opening system have you found best for your conditions, considering the amount of waste, breaking strength and running qualities of work? Give your experience with relative merits of horizontal against vertical openers—waste percentages, running qualities of stock, breaking strength, and so forth."

That's a pretty broad field. Has anybody changed their opening systems in the last few years? Have you added any or taken any out? I don't imagine that many of us have failed to do it. In our case we

have added, I should say, eight or ten horizontal cleaners. We have added some good vertical cleaners to the horizontal cleaners, and in one case we took out a vertical cleaner and put in two horizontals. We found that, when we added the two horizontal cleaners to two vertical cleaners, we took out put three times as much dirt. Those cleaners, by the way, are so arranged that an air draft passes through the screen, and takes out a very great quantity of dust along with the dirt and notes. What have you added, Mr. Hames?

J. W. HAMES: I don't remember whether mine have been added recently or not, that is, since our last meeting, but we have added tandem speeders in addition to the Creighton openers.

MR. ROGERS: I notice you have a fan on your lattice cleaner, on top of it. That is of course to eliminate dust?

MR. HAMES: Yes.

#### Removing Dust

MR. ROGERS: How do you keep the cotton from going with the dust?

MR. HAMES: This fan is just above, comes over, a stripping drum. That draft is far enough away so that the cotton won't get to the air draft. I guess the air could be raised to draw it over, but it is not strong enough to draw the cotton over the opening. We find it takes a lot of dust out. This stripper knocks the cotton down, and carries a lot of that dust away.

MR. ROGERS: Anybody running low grade cotton is interested in taking dust out.

MR. BROWN: We have two horizontal openers, and we have number 7 fans connected with them.

MR. ROGERS: How many?

MR. BROWN: We have seven of them in all. We have No. 7, and we have No. 6 connected with the bottom of the machine. We get out more dust than we do in the picker room.

MR. ROGERS: Do you take out much dust in the picker room? In other words, it moves the dust from one point and puts it back at another?

MR. BROWN: Yes sir, but if that dust is released from the cotton, the dust goes down. They gave me the privilege at Atco of putting in opening machines, and I put horizontal openers in preference. We have only one pair of verticals.

MR. ROGERS: What is the relative amount of dirt removed?

MR. BROWN: Really I don't know. We have been busy trying to get the mill started, and we have had them up three or four months, but I have made no tests.

MR. ROGERS: Mr. Massey, what have you?

MR. MASSEY: We have nothing in the opening line except a bale breaker, and thrasher, and one horizontal. I don't think we get any cleaner, and got 7 per cent more extraordinary results. We put in a than we were getting. We only have one horizontal and one vertical opener in our cleaning system.

MR. ROGERS: Are they in tandem?

MR. MASSEY: Yes sir.

MR. ROGERS: I want to ask Mr. Edwards one question. Do you find your variations less than you have been accustomed to, that is extreme variations?

MR. EDWARDS: I have not been on the job long enough, Mr. Rogers, to say. Our variations, however, have run rather extreme I think. In other words, our beams on a weight of 500 pounds will vary as much as 12 pounds, but I think that that is not so awful bad. I have, however, run on prints, where we would run along month after month, where we would not have a variation of more than 4 to 6 pounds, but we are getting away from changing altogether in our spinning room, and very little in the card room.

MR. ROGERS: Mr. Heymer was asked to give his experience in answer to this Question No. 2 in the carding questionnaire. Mr. Heymer is not here, but Mr. Bradley, of Columbus, is here, and represents Mr. Heymer.

MR. BRADLEY (Columbus, Ga.): Mr. Heymer is absent, and asked me to read his report, which is as follows:

#### Efficient Cleaning System.

In making a test of 20 weeks, using 759,810 pounds of cotton, we find that we obtained an average of:

.71 per cent motes, droppings from Buckley beater.

.78 per cent motes and droppings from Creighton opener.

.14 per cent motes and dirt from English cleaning trunk.

.11 per cent waste from dust cellar.

.10 per cent sweeps, which included sand, leaves, droppings, or a total of 1.84 per cent of waste.

The machinery on this system of cleaning consisted of bale breaker, 30-inch Buckley beater, Creighton opener with grid bars, which are in my opinion preferable to screens, 5 sections of English cleaning trunk.

The above cotton mix averaged middling cotton before cleaning, and in our experience we find that we are saving this amount not only in dyeing, but we have cleaner cards. The work on the cards and subsequent processes is running considerably better, and is giving a cleaner looking yarn.

Due to the fact that we have obtained better running work, naturally a better product was the result.

It is my opinion that the vertical system is far better for preparing cotton for the work in the mill than the horizontal system, as the cotton received the essential airing in the Creighton opener and thorough cleaning, preparing, and opening same.

On account of the nature of the finished product on this test, no record was made on the breaking strength; however on further tests and results obtained we find that our work on the winders and warpers has made a wonderful improvement, which we attribute to the better strength of the yarn.

On two further tests we omitted the Buckley beater on one of the tests, and carried these experiments as far as the card, to see if it was necessary to have the Buckley beater in the lay-out of this system. We

found a considerable amount of motes were left for the pickers and cards to clean out.

Test No. 1 with Buckley beater included:

2.19 per cent waste from Buckley beater, Creighton opener, and English cleaning trunk.

.73 per cent waste from pickers, visible.

1.84 per cent waste from pickers, invisible.

3.14 per cent waste from cards; or a total of 7.90 per cent waste.

Test No. 2 without the Buckley beater included:

1.45 per cent waste from Creighton opener and English cleaning trunk.

1.54 per cent waste from pickers, visible.

1.87 per cent waste from pickers, invisible.

3.92 per cent waste from cards; or a total of 8.78 per cent waste.

These last two tests have proven to us conclusively that the Buckley beater is a very essential requirement in a system of preparatory cleaning of cotton.

MR. ROGERS: Any questions to ask Mr. Bradley?

QUESTION: How many times did you strip during those tests?

MR. BRADLEY (Columbus, Ga.): No change in the operation from the regular run of the work; just the daily waste from the different operations was checked every day. We stripped the cards three times a day.

MR. ROGERS: Is that done with a vacuum stripper or by hand?

MR. BRADLEY: Yes sir; vacuum.

MR. ROGERS: Mr. Jennings. will you give us your experience?

#### Opening Room Layout.

MR. JENNINGS: In our opening room we used to have the bale breaker and the horizontal cleaner. We have changed two lines, and in between the bale breaker and Creighton opener we put a No. 7 Buckley beater and a Buckley cleaner. We go right on through the horizontal cleaner. We find the work, where we put in this additional cleaner, is opened up a whole lot better than by the old method. So far as we can see, there is not much difference in the waste. Where the horizontal cleaner and vertical get out a good deal of waste, the waste is more evenly distributed through these machines. Under this arrangement we have it opens up better, and clean better all the way through. The total waste will run about 1 per cent more since we put in this machine. It is more evenly distributed among the machines than before. We find that it is lots more even.

MR. ROGERS: How about your after processes? Any noticeable improvement?

MR. JENNINGS: Well, yes.

MR. ROGERS: Are there any questions to be asked Mr. Jennings?

Recently there has been introduced a single picking process. I mean by that that all the picking is done on one machine. Is there anybody here, who has got one of those machines? Is there anybody here from the Eagle & Phenix Mills in Columbus?

MR. BRADLEY (Columbus, Ga.): We have breakers, but we also use

the finisher. Our breaker is a 3-foot section machine with Buckley cleaners. We made that change to do away with intermediates but we still use the finisher.

MR. ROGERS: How does the evenness compare with your former lap? How does it compare with the lap you formerly had with the intermediates?

MR. BRADLEY: It is a wonderful improvement, both as to evenness and also as to uniformity of weight of your breaker lap.

MR. ROGERS: Any difference in the waste?

MR. BRADLEY: Yes. We get a whole lot more cleaning from this breaker than we did from the old breaker and the intermediates. This Buckley section cleaner is a wonderful cleaner. It is an up-stroke beater with grip rods, and we get better results than we did on our old breaker and beater, both processes.

MR. ROGERS: Do any of the motes or refuse knocked out by that upstroke machine come back into the work in any way?

MR. BRADLEY: I think not.

MR. ROGERS: Some people have had that experience.

MR. BRADLEY: Well, if it does, it has not come to our notice.

MR. ROGERS: I asked one man that question some time ago. He said he didn't know. He said the only way he could tell was by looking in there, and, when he looked, it quit what it was doing. (Laughter).

Has any one any questions that he wishes to develop as to the picker room before we leave that department entirely?

#### Breaking Strength.

QUESTION: What additional breaking strength was gained by changing over from three-process picking to two-process picking? Is there any gain in breaking strength of yarn or loss?

MR. ROGERS: Have you done anything, or added anything to your picker room, or taken anything away from your picker room, which adds to your breaking strength or detracts from it? We ran a test some time ago, putting in a sort of porcupine beater, pin beater arrangement. Our first test showed a wonderful improvement in the strength, up around 8 to 10 per cent. A later test didn't show any advantage. We have only run two tests, and we are not prepared to draw any conclusions yet. We have not had time to go any further with it.

#### Best Results with Intermediates.

MR. ELLIOTT (of Pacolet Mills): Probably six years ago we tried that system of cutting out intermediates, and went into exhaustive tests, and we found that the intermediates gave us a variation of 3½, and without the intermediates we got a 7½ per cent variation. With the intermediates 3½ per cent.

MR. ROGERS: Where was that variation?

MR. ELLIOTT: In the finished lap. That of course went through proportionately into the spinning, about the same proportion.

MR. ROGERS: Was that a yard per yard weight?

MR. ELLIOTT: It was both ways.

We found in the spinning that the variation was very near constant with the variation in the picker room. That's been six or seven years ago.

#### Setting Laps Back.

MR. ROGERS: Some time ago the question of the advisability of setting laps back to be re-run was discussed at one of the sectional meetings. At that time Mr. Phillips stated that he had discontinued that practice. Do you still do that or not, Mr. Phillips?

W. L. PHILLIPS (Social Circle, Ga.): We do not set a lap back. Our variations are no greater without setting a lap back than they were by doing so.

QUESTION: He says he does not set any laps back. Have you any intermediate picker?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

QUESTION: It doesn't make any difference what it weighs; you let it set?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

QUESTION: And it results in no harm?

MR. PHILLIPS: No; absolutely none. There is no variation, no more variation, if you don't set it back.

MR. ROGERS: Any further questions?

MR. EDWARDS: Mr. Wilson doesn't set any laps back.

MR. WILSON: We don't set any laps back, but we don't put it in stock. We have two colors, yellow and gray. The yellow represents light and the gray heavy. We don't turn them loose in stock. We allow 1½ pounds variation either way.

MR. ROGERS: Do you run them as they happen to come?

MR. WILSON: Yes sir; ever other one.

MR. ROGERS: The grays are heavy you say and the yellow light?

MR. WILSON: Yes sir. We mark our laps, cams, card, and all.

MR. ROGERS: How do you know you are going to get an equal number of lights and heavies?

MR. WILSON: In any case of even drawing we possibly take care of it anyway.

MR. ROGERS: Describe any special attachments, which you have applied on your cards. Give their purposes and your opinion as to the results. This is Question No. 4 on the Carding Questionnaire. Mr. Latsch is with us to describe the Belger attachment.

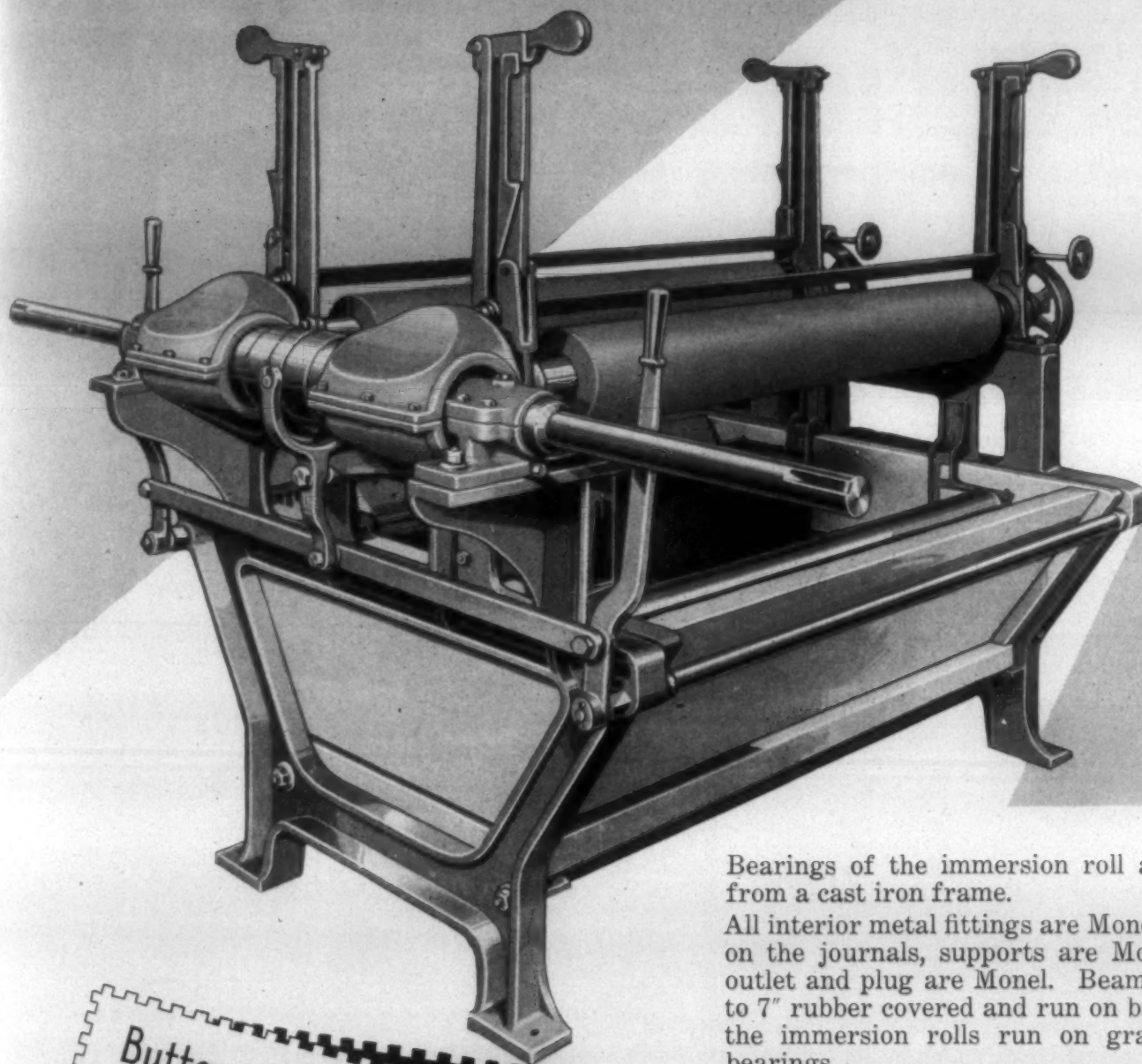
#### Belger System.

MR. LATSCH: With regard to this attachment, you might think that it is simply a stripper. It is a continuous stripper, and the idea is to keep the cylinder continuously clean, and not let it load up. This apparatus is something like a two-blade beater. On each side are needles, four or six or eight, with an open space between each, and on the open side, on the opposite side there are needles. This is a traverse motion. It travels across the cards by gears and at a higher surface speed than the cylinder. It raises the cotton up out of the cylinder. The location of this device is very important. It is placed behind on the back end of the card. Therefore,

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## Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

## Georgia Men Discuss Carding and Spinning

(Continued from Page 10)

if the cotton is raised out of the cylinder, it is immediately put through the flats, and the undesirable fibers are taken out by the flats, and the good stock is delivered to the doffer. That is a description of the device.

We have had several for sixteen months. We have not touched one of them, nor stripped a card. We have less waste on the card, and don't stop it for stripping at all. I have figures on the percentage of weights. Our lap on the standard way on carding weighs 45 and three-quarter pounds, and the new way of carding the lap weighed 46½ pounds. We lost on that lap on the standard way 4¾ pounds; on the new way of carding we lost 3¾ pounds. The percentage of loss on the standard way of carding was .1037; the new way .0806. The invisible loss is 4¾ ounces on the standard way, and 4¾ ounces on the new way. It has a difference of weights regained of 22.11 pounds. The sliver on the new way of carding runs very uniform. The sliver weighed 93.7 grains. On the old way 10 minutes after stripping the sliver weighed 84 grains. We have got an even sliver; no variation; and less loss in weights.

### Discussion on Belger Attachment.

FRANK S. DENNIS (Lafayette, Ga.): Any more short fibres in the sliver?

MR. LATSCH: Some.

QUESTION: How about breaking strength of the yarn?

MR. LATSCH: Not any more.

QUESTION: Did the percentage of spinning sweepings go up?

MR. LATSCH: I think there is less loose fly on account of better carding because your cylinder is clean, and you get a better carding. We worked a very low grade stock, and just before stripping time our web looks cloudy, and not even. We strip three times a day. I think it has less variation, less loose fly, more even yarn, and more uniform.

QUESTION: Do you have any trouble with the wire getting dull?

MR. LATSCH: Not as much as you do on the fancy. You can run a card twice as long as you do without grinding. You can run it for a year.

QUESTION: Our machine dulls very fast. It was recommended that we didn't have to grind and didn't have to strip, but we have to grind it, and grind it often.

MR. LATSCH: We can run our cards twice as long without grinding.

MR. ROGERS: How deep will those little fingers penetrate?

MR. LATSCH: You have to experiment with them until you get the setting right. If you get it set too deep, it may result in harm.

MEMBER: We find we have to grind the cards oftener.

MR. LATSCH: We have to grind it, but not as often. We have fancies on all the other cards.

QUESTION: About how deep should those things be set?

MR. LATSCH: Just enough to raise your cotton, possibly one thirty-second of an inch.

QUESTION: What becomes of the motes in your cylinder beyond that setting?

MR. LATSCH: It does not get any because you continuously keep it clean. You continuously keep lifting it out, and it does not have a chance.

QUESTION: You don't have to strip your cylinder?

MR. LATSCH: No sir. We have no trouble at all. The clothing is just as good as it was 18 months ago.

QUESTION: Is there any noticeable difference in the cloth in using this Belger attachment?

MR. LATSCH: I think it is just as clean.

A MEMBER: We find some specks in our cloth. We have made several experiments, and we have found some trouble on account of the difference in the stroke.

MR. LATSCH: That is one of the troubles. The short stroke is better than the long stroke. You will find the short stroke better. The long stroke may be your trouble.

### Other Strippers.

MR. ROGERS: Has anybody here the new type of stripping arrangement, that is the one with the larger pipes?

MR. BOWES: We have the Saco-Lowell.

MR. ROGERS: What the size of the pipes?

MR. BOWES: Eight inches.

MR. ROGERS: Do you do any cleaning with that attachment other than the stripping?

MR. BOWES: No sir.

MR. ROGERS: I understand the newer kind of that Cook system is operated by their taking a roll of flat strips and sending them on down to the receiver, and they clean out the fly from underneath the cards.

MR. BOWES: We have not got that.

MR. ROGERS: How big is your hose pipe, that you run under your cards, Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN (Atco, Ga.): I think 2½ inches.

MR. ROGERS: How far is your receiver from your card room?

ANSWER: About 100 yards.

MR. ROGERS: You don't know anything about the cost of converting your old system, do you, Mr. Brown?

ANSWER: No sir; I don't.

J. W. HAMES: Mr. Brown, did you have to change your receiver?

MR. BROWN: Yes sir. This is known as the Cook-Goldwin system.

MR. HAMES: You have a great deal larger receiver?

ANSWER: Yes sir.

MR. HAMES: Can you use the same pump?

ANSWER: Yes; the same pump, but you change the receiver.

MR. ROGERS: How big is your pipe leading away?

MR. BROWN: It is 8 inches I think, the main pipe. The lateral I think is 6.

A MEMBER: We have the same system. We have 116 cards, and strip them three times a day. We take out the flat strips, and take out the motes in the picker room.

MR. ROGERS: Do you do any

(Continued on Page 14)

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## Georgia Men Discuss Carding and Spinning

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cleaning with that apparatus outside of taking out the dirt?

ANSWER: We take out the fly. We clean out from under the cards, and clean out the side of the wall. It has an arrangement for that.

### Wire for Doffer.

There is a new wire for doffers brought out recently. Has anybody that type?

MR. BONE: The object of this wire is to eliminate stripping. We have not had enough experience to recommend that, but we get better results than from the other cleaner. We strip once a day, and we don't have the trouble that we had with the other wire. We get a better grade of sliver, and don't have as much trash.

MR. ROGERS: Do you clean your cylinders any less often?

ANSWER: Yes sir; strip them once a day.

MR. ROGERS: Against how many times ordinarily?

ANSWER: Three.

MR. ROGERS: Are there any questions on that?

QUESTION: What gauge do you set your doffers?

ANSWER: Ten.

QUESTION: Ordinarily what do you set it?

ANSWER: Seven.

MR. ROGERS: How do you grind it?

ANSWER: About the same as you do the other.

MR. ROGERS: Is it straight on the end?

ANSWER: It don't set out like a furniture wire. It is about at that angle (indicating).

MR. ROGERS: How do you grind it at that angle?

ANSWER: You don't grind it as heavy. You grind it lighter. It is not exactly straight. It has not that knee in it.

MR. ROGERS: Mr. Melchor can't you tell us something about that?

GUY MELCHOR (Atlanta, Ga.): I had rather not discuss that question in detail. That wire is put there at an angle. It is a straight wire, put there at an angle. It does not have the pound that the regular doffer teeth would have, and therefore it would not need as much or as heavy grinding as one with the knee in it.

MR. ROGERS: The next question on this Questionnaire, which is Question No. 5 on the Carding Questionnaire, is as follows:

"What effect on evenness results from varying sizes of trumpets on cards and drawing frames?"

Is Mr. Anderson, of Pacolet Mills, present?

MR. ELLIOTT (of Pacolet Mills): Mr. Anderson could not come. We didn't have the equipment to go into this as thoroughly as we wanted, but I will say that we have two sizes of trumpets, seven-sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter and nine sixty-fourths. On the seven sixty-fourth-inch trumpets we ran a test with 43-

grain sliver, and spun it in 21s yarn. We showed a breaking strength average of 68 pounds. On the nine sixty-fourths we ran the same sliver through, and got a breaking strength of 72 pounds, or 6 per cent stronger. On the nine sixty-fourths we ran a 64-grain sliver through, 11½s yarn, and got a breaking strength of 149 pounds; on the 7 sixty-fourths we ran the same sliver or equivalent weight, and got 139 pounds or 7 2-10s per cent stronger. The nine sixty-fourths gave an average of 6½ stronger break in both cases.

MR. ROGERS: That's on the drawing?

MR. ELLIOTT: Yes sir.

MR. ROGERS: Both back and front?

MR. ELLIOTT: Yes sir; finisher and breaker draft both.

MR. ROGERS: What about your cards? Did you experiment with them?

MR. ELLIOTT: No sir. I said we didn't have the equipment to experiment with them.

QUESTION: Is there any standards for different weight sliver?

MR. ELLIOTT: The builders will give you the standards.

FRANK S. DENNIS: Are they not figured on a wire gauge as to size?

MR. ELLIOTT: Each size is due to the weight of the grain sliver.

MR. DENNIS: We changed our trumpets, when we went from finer weight to coarser work. We ordered the wire gauge size.

MR. ELLIOTT: Probably Mr. Wilson can tell you what effect it had on running it.

MR. WILSON: When it was put back to seven sixty-fourths, there was loose tension. We had a change in the tension. Also just the reverse with the 43-grain sliver, that was going through the nine sixty-fourths. It seemed to pull tighter. We had a change in the tension as well as in the breaking strength.

QUESTION: What draft was that you were experimenting with?

ANSWER: Saco-Petee.

Mr. Bradley, of Columbus, gave us some figures, tending to show that he used a larger hole in the trumpet on the finished drawing than on the breaker drawing.

MR. ROGERS: You mean that you have to use a slacker trumpet, a bigger hole in your trumpet, on your finished drawing than on your breaker drawing?

ANSWER: Yes sir.

MR. ROGERS: You use a little larger trumpet on your coarse drawing than on your fine drawing?

ANSWER: Yes sir, and it pulls through smoother.

MR. BOWES: I had a little experience on that trumpet. We had changed some numbers, ran from heavy numbers to light numbers, and I ran that stock on through a trumpet, which had been running on 60-grain sliver, and I found the breaking strength didn't come up. After I got a new trumpet, it got better.

MR. ROGERS: What was the diameter of the hole?

MR. BOWES: I don't know.

MR. ROGERS: You ordered a

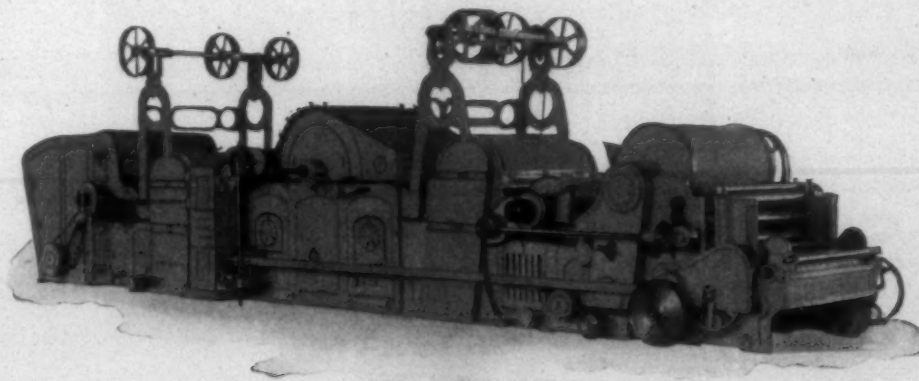
(Continued on Page 31)

# H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

*Our New Consolidated  
Automatic Feeder, Buckley Opener and Breaker Lapper*



This machine combines greater cleaning power with more gentle treatment of the cotton. The Continuous Gridded surface from Cylinder to Cages and Full Width Feed gives Perfect Regulation of Weight, Improved Quality, Increased Production and Reduced Cost of Operation.

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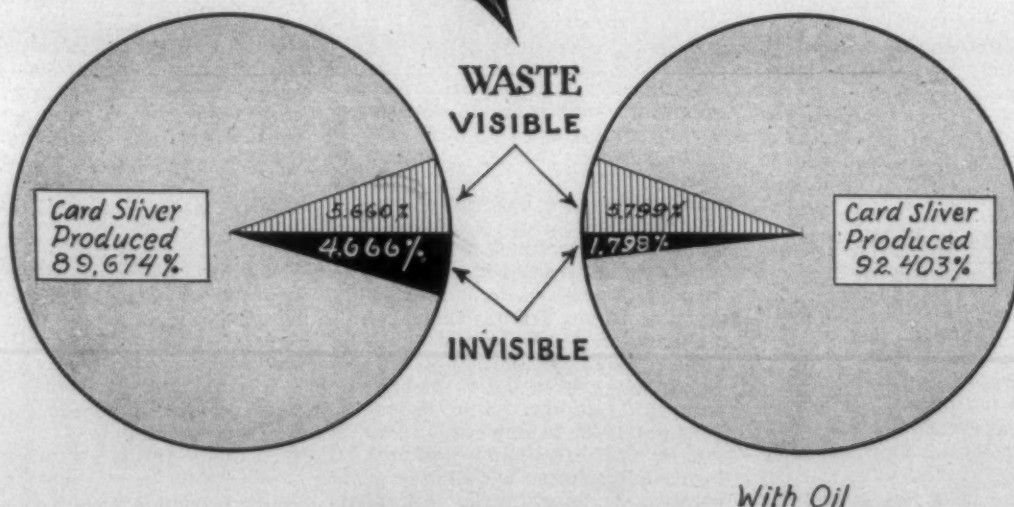
# BRETON MINEROL PROCESS PATENTED



*Facts About*

## Invisible Losses.

(As determined in a representative cotton mill)



This mill manufactures, from 1' Staple, Low Middlings cotton, yarns which they subsequently weave into piece goods furnished to their own account.

These figures were obtained by carrying out a special test to determine the exact advantages to them in the "Breton Minerol Process". The possibilities of other mills duplicating these results depend upon the type of cotton used and the conditions existing in each individual mill.

Where records have been carefully kept and tabulated, these facts are corroborated.

At the same time, working conditions under which the operatives work are materially improved by the positive elimination of fly and lint.

### BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

# Practical Discussions By Practical Men

## Slasher Production.

Editor:

How many yards of warp should one slasher put through in one week of 55 hours? We are running entirely on No. 28s warp. J. W. C.

## Percentage of Size.

Editor:

I wish to know how to figure the correct percentage of size per weight of yarn used on my slasher. Also what the relative percentage to the total weight is the size needed. How are the hard and soft waste figured in? Slasher.

## Average Idle Spindles.

Editor:

What is the rule for finding out the average spindles stopped for the day's run? Idle.

## Preventing Yarn Ballooning on Spinning Frames.

Editor:

I am having much trouble with the yarn ballooning on my spinning frames, when the rail is at the bottom. What is the remedy? Ballooning.

## Changing the Lay on a Precision Winder.

Editor:

On a model 40 precision Foster winder, I am winding yarns on tubes. There is a 24 tooth gear on each head, and the yarn winds  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times around during the length of the traverse. Now, I want to change the gear so as to wind 3 times around the tube during the length of one traverse. What gear should be used and how is this figured out? Winder.

## Crossing a Belt.

Editor:

Does it make a difference as to which way a crossed belt is crossed to drive on the tight and loose pulley of a machine? Second Hand.

## Proper Bobbin Building.

Editor:

I am operating a twisting room where we are using old double head wooden bobbins on the warp winding. The twister spindles are also not always at an exact level. The above inaccuracies cause hollow places on some of the bobbins; either at one or both ends. Some of my twistings are also on filling wind. White other twistings are on warp count wind, and I have to do considerable changing from one kind of wind to one of the other winds, and on account of this, I find it hard to build my bobbins just right. Can some one tell me how to make my double head warp wind bobbin

*The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.*

*The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.*

*The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.*

*You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.*

building fill evenly without making valleys or low places at one or both ends, and yet not run them over at either end. Troubled.

## Answer to Coarse Yarn.

Editor:

What causes thick places two to five yards long in his 16s warp yarn made from 240 hank roving. Presumably he is running the roving double and drawing with a draft of over 13, which is too much to make good work, excepting with 100 per cent good conditions in all previous processing. And even then, the draft should not exceed 11 or 12 for safety sake. Ten would be better. Doubtless the 240 hank roving is also too hard twisted and is not drawing evenly.

Besides the above two reasons, the following will cause your trouble: Dull steel rolls, poor top rolls, not weight enough on the top rolls, rolls not set right for the staple, roving trumpets too small, roving trumpet traverse rod dwelling on both or at one change, slubber roving not drawing out evenly on the speeders; slubber roving twisted to hard; doubles allowed to be run and not picked off; thick slivers from the cards and pickers; mixed lengths of staple cotton; cards not set right. Virginia.

## Answer to M. W.

Editor:

What is a good construction for a scrub cloth? There is a large mill which has specialized some in the manufacture of a high grade scrub cloth to be used on autos and anywhere that a durable scrub cloth might prove useful. They are made as follows:

28-inch wide from the loom in the grey. The construction is: No. 18 reed, 2176 ends including the selvages which are woven plain; 43 ends on a side—not taped. The warp yarn is 14s and the filling is 7s with 32 picks per inch. These are cut into lengths of 29 inches and hemmed. The weave is a honey comb pattern, and the weight varies around 4½ pounds per dozen cloths. Down through the middle of this style of scrub cloth, the ends are

woven plain for about one inch wide, lengthwise of the warp. This is done so that it can be cut into two parts and thus make two scrub cloths.

A lighter weight honey comb scrub cloth is also made without the center selvedge, 35 inches wide, 20s reed, 1560 ends (including the selvage ends of 100 woven 50 on each side plain.) The warp is 23s and the filling 11s with 32 picks per inch. These weigh 4 pounds per dozen and are called scrub towels.

Designer.

## Answer to Filling.

Editor:

Would it pay to change from single fork to double fork system to weave rayon yarns. Two forks are always better than one and will make better work and less waste. But unless the goods made and sold are of such importance, and profitable enough to warrant this change, go slow on additional expense in this line. Weaver.

## Answer to O. B.

Editor:

With reference to O. B.'s inquiry regarding what is a speeder, fly or roving frame?

The name "roving frame" is usually applied to any machinery making rovings especially beyond the slubbers. But sometimes the slubbers are included when speaking of roving frames in general. The term fly frames is a name usually given to roving frames that are not slubbers, first nor second intermediates. Roving frames that are 8x4 or 7x3½ are usually called fly frames. But the name "speeder" does not refer to any roving frames now in use. The name was applied to a roving frame which was quite extensively used in the 80s. This new kind of a roving frame had only one row of flyers. They were bowed at the top and bottom, but did not open. They were not lifted off to doff. These endless flyers had a fixed bearing at the top in a top iron plate which was common to all of the flyers. The speed was very high and that is why they were called speeders. But it seems that they proved to be a failure because they stretched the roving. The rov-

ing came down straight from the bite of the roll down to the hollow flyer tube which was in the center of the bearing. There was no chance for the ends to sag or to dangle gently as in our present system of making roving. As the results were generally unsatisfactory, they were universally discarded.

Experience.

## Answer to Manager.

Editor:

How to secure a "linen finish" is an inquiry by manager.

I would suggest that he consult an expert textile chemist, or seek the advice of a reliable house which sells finishing materials and which can offer laboratory tests of merit. This is always the safest course to take. Meantime, it is always in order to try samples, on a small scale, while awaiting outside expert advice. But, be sure to make duration tests for moisture absorption, and all of the various test requirements of the trade. He might try a slight mixture of paraffine wax in the finishing compound. Do not twist the filling yarns harder than is necessary to weave well, and have the filling much coarser than the warp. Beat the picks well up to cover well. If it is towel crashes he wants to imitate and of which there are both hard and soft finishes also white and colored goods, or if it is wearing apparel also of which there are both hard and soft finishes and various colors, each will have to be treated accordingly. The softer goods may have to be beetled before they are calendered. This gives them that sheeny and soft linen finish. The hard finished goods should not be beetled nor calendered, as this would especially destroy the hard finish. Such goods are better allowed to be pressed hard in bales. For bleached goods use a clear white cotton which will bleach well. Do not tint with blueing.

Finisher.

## Answer to Roving.

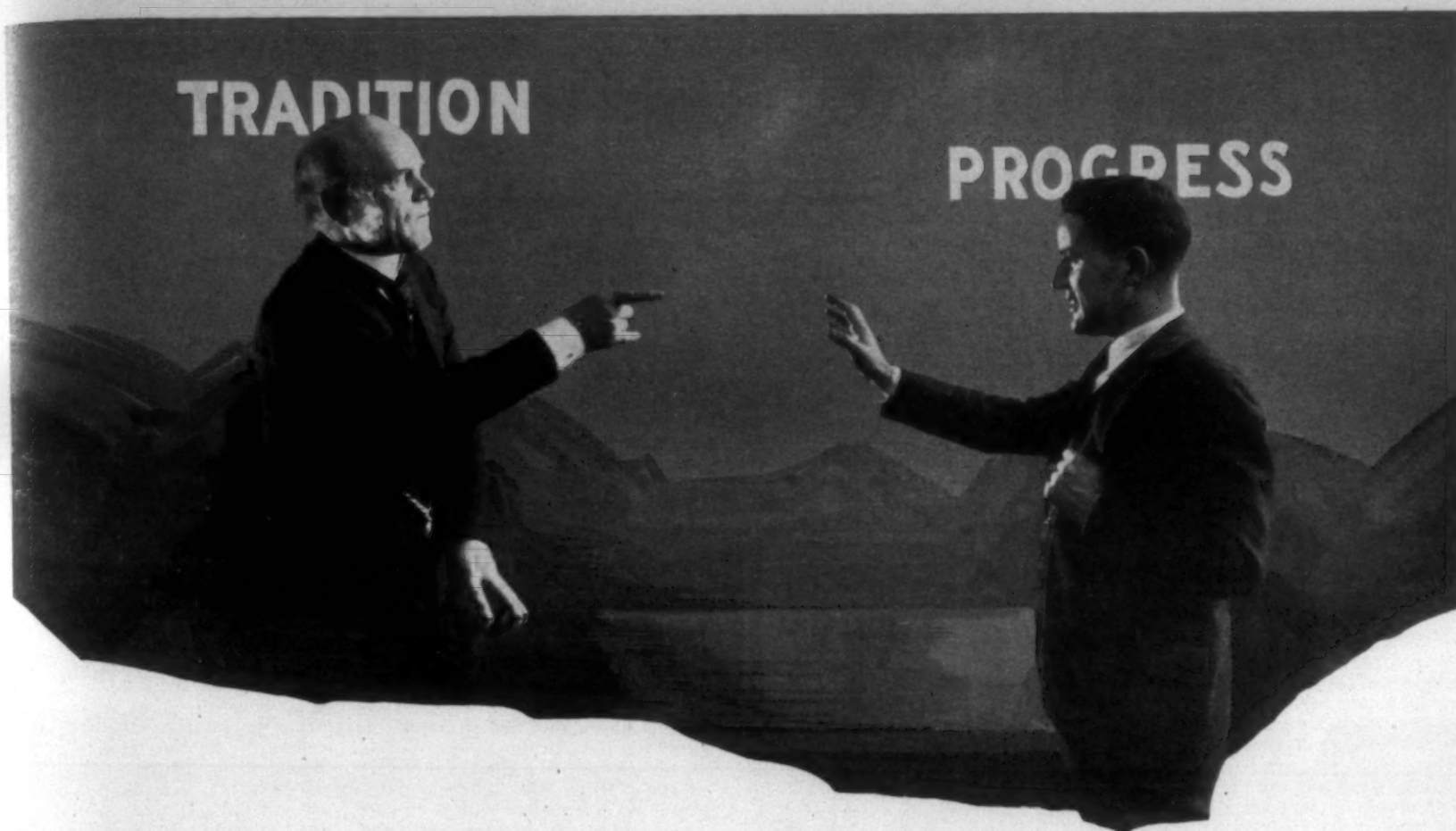
Editor:

Roving invites suggestions about how to locate hard and soft bobbins which are made on his old speeders. Several things will cause this trouble, as follows:

Winding the roving one time too much or one time too few around the presser fingers; rusty fliers; flier tubes plugged with waste; uneven roving, i. e., light and heavy ends; wormout bobbin gears; worn out bobbin pins on the bobbin seat; bobbins not uniform in size; roving trumpets too small; plugged roving trumpets; frequent removal of single from the roving bobbins here and there; allowing single to run too long and not picking it off; singles made on the drawing frames; light and heavy ends made on the cards; light and heavy laps; stretched roving, etc., etc.

Expert.

Pop and Lad talk of monuments and motors



*"Here, Lad—*

I won't stand for your recommendation that we equip our new machine with the 'Linc-Weld' motor. It's not known well enough and the ones we've been using ARE well known and widely known. Their name has been monumental for years."

*"Yes, Pop—*

and so was the Model T 'Lizzie' until competition got people to look for more from it.

People are right now asking why we don't provide a motor that won't shut down so often because of bearing trouble.

The 'Linc-Weld', double size bearing motor has created that demand.

And they want a motor that doesn't shut down on overload. 'Linc-Weld' motors are the coolest motors you can get.

Do you think our machine customers would rather have monumental words or 'Linc-Weld' construction works as part of their production machinery?

Perhaps some would because I see where they want to erect a monument in Chicago to Mrs. O'Leary's cow—although nothing is said about Thompson's bull."

The Lincoln Electric Company, Dept. No. 29—3, Cleveland, Ohio

M-9

**L** *"Linc-Weld"*  
**INCOLN MOTOR**

# Purchasing For Textile Mills

Address before Textile School of N. S. State College by Hill Hunter\*

THE development and the establishment of purchasing departments is a natural and logical development that has been brought about by the growth of business. Back in the early days it was not unusual for one person to perform all of the functions of a business,—buying, selling, handling traffic, etc. Now-a-days when a business gets large enough, when we walk into an office we see signs hanging out "Sales Manager," "Accountant," "Purchasing Department," "Traffic Manager," etc., which indicates that the business has developed to a point where it requires the attention of a number of individuals who have specialized in a particular field of endeavor.

For some reason, which I am unable to explain, unless it is that every man seems to think and feel he is a natural-born buyer, the development or specialization of purchasing has been slower than the other developments aforementioned. Barrels of printers' ink have been spilled telling how to most effectively separate an unsuspecting victim from its hard earned cash, and any number of books and correspondence courses are on the market bearing on the subject of selling; but so far there are only four or five books on the market that attempt to tell or lead the consumer to get the most for his money. One of these books, from the standpoint of the individual, is particularly interesting and is entitled "Your Money's Worth,"—a study in the waste of the consumer's dollar." This book was written by Messrs. Stuart Chase and F. J. Schlink. These gentlemen, according to my understanding, were at one time connected with the Bureau of Standards at Washington, and they have handled this subject very intelligently, and it is well worth any one's time to get a copy and read it. While it does not attempt to enter the field of industrial purchasing, still there are lots of things in the book that may be read with profit by any one. This book is published by MacMillan Co., No. 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and sells for \$2.00.

There are three or four other books that have been written on the subject of purchasing for industries and I shall be glad to furnish the names of the publishers to any one who may be interested.

There is an old saying that "Every Dog Has His Day," and this applies particularly forcibly at the present time to the purchasing department of a business. Now that we are getting down to hard-pan and the halcyon days of the allotment of merchandise to the customer have passed—apparently gone forever—the up-to-date management of all industrial plants are seeking in everyway pos-

sible to cut down the expense of operation, and every one is beginning to realize more forcibly than ever that a dollar saved in a purchase is as good a dollar as the dollar made in a sale. Practically all business establishments of any size have been fully educated to this fact, and centralized purchasing departments are now the rule rather than the exception, and any manufacturing concern in the light of the fierce competition that exists in industry today is badly handicapped if their buying is not done on a basis as good or better than that of their competitors. Any business that tries to carry on on the old rule of thumb methods of the past is doomed to failure and unless every dollar is made to do its duty fully it will not take long for the business to pass out of the picture, as no business can afford to take even the slightest handicap.

## Classification of Purchases.

Generally speaking, the requirements of a textile plant, or for that matter most any manufacturing plant, can be divided into three (3) classifications:

First, there are the requirements for materials that actually enter into the manufactured product, such, for instance, as starch, dye-stuff, chemicals, etc.

Second, there are the requirements that do not actually enter into the goods, but that are essential for the purpose of operation, such as reeds, harness, slasher cloth, shuttles, bobbins, coal, oil and other items too numerous to mention.

Third, there are the requirements that enter into and are a part of the capital account, such as materials for new buildings and any equipment necessary for the enlargement of the plant capacity.

All of the above can be stated generally in a very few words, but when you come down to the actual detailed handling of the items involved, it represents thousands of items and runs all the way from automobile trucks to zinc coated tanks.

As relates to the textile industry, materials entering into the manufactured product vary according to the character of the fabric produced. Cotton, of course, is of such a nature that in the larger mills it is bought and handled entirely by separate departments. All other items, however, are usually handled through a general purchasing department.

Under the second heading, i. e., materials used for operations, there are a vast list of items that could be classified under various headings, such as machine shop supplies, textile supplies, carpenter shop supplies, electrical supplies, building supplies, general mill supplies, automobile and truck supplies, lubricating oils, shipping supplies, power plant supplies, coals, oils, etc.

Under the third heading, requirements for capital account, come innumerable items of building materials, machinery, land, etc.

Now, when you begin to even slightly visualize the vast amount of materials and number of items necessary to carry on a textile plant, you can better appreciate the necessity for centralized and regulated buying.

A well organized and properly handled centralized buying or purchasing department should, broadly speaking, accomplish the following results:

## Systematic Buying.

First, it should regulate the buying. By this I mean that it should properly classify or coordinate—or possibly consolidate would be a better word—the various lines of supplies that are kindred. To take a concrete and specific example, suppose that a mill is sending down town to a supply house on an average of two or three times a month for pipe and pipe fittings and, as the lawyer would say, to make a hypothetical case, suppose that we were to go back over the previous year and find the sum total of purchases of this character, and suppose this sum total for a twelve months period should amount to a thousand dollars (\$1,000). If you went to a manufacturer, or, if more convenient to you, a supply house in your town and said "Look here, I want to give you an opportunity to bid on my requirements of pipe and pipe fittings, which will amount to approximately \$1,000, as I figure that this will be about what my consumption will amount to, and I will want these deliveries made as needed over a twelve months period." Now, don't you suppose that he would give you a better price than if you just send the orders in without any system or understanding whatever about the buying? If you don't believe it I would suggest that in this good year of 1928—i. e., good from a buying standpoint—that you get out and try it.

I merely used the above as an example, as there are hundreds of items that could be classified and handled in a similar way.

## Your Money's Worth.

Second, a properly conducted buying department should obtain for the business a maximum ultimate value. By this I mean that the article bought should be best adapted for the purpose required and should be bought at the lowest prevailing market price for the quality specified, and it should be of a quality that would insure a maximum length of life. Delivery should be made at the mill in ample time for its utilization, so as not to impede the progress of the particular work for which it is required. Now, it is a whole lot easier to say all of this than it is to do it; for instance, it involves the question of specifications, and as you all know, the average person is not overburdened with a sense of

the necessity of describing and going into full details as to all of the essential facts necessary to thoroughly understand what is needed and wanted. It is a comparatively easy matter to buy when you have full and complete detailed specifications, such, for instance, as is furnished by your engineer in building operations where detailed blueprints and specifications are furnished; but when you go out looking for full value in the realms of dyestuffs, oils, and sizing materials that is a horse of another color. If the time and effort is given to it, it is possible to so regulate your buying as to have complete and detailed specifications on materials of this nature, and if you happen to be connected with one of those mills that are suffering from fierce competition and are exceedingly anxious to get their money's worth it is well to make an effort in this direction.

## Analysis.

I fully realize that there are many plants that are not large enough to justify maintaining their own laboratory, but there are public laboratories where analytical work is done on a reasonable cost basis and I feel that it is to the interest of all mills—particularly as relates to chemicals, dyestuffs, oils; tallow, starch, sizing compounds, etc.—to maintain a control on the quality of these items, i. e., control samples and analyses of each item should be kept, and in buying each item the quality should be clearly specified and incoming shipments should be checked up to see if they conform to the set standards and specifications. By handling in this way you not only know that you are getting what you pay for, but you also prevent inferior and improper materials getting into your manufactured product,—thereby saving loss that might otherwise arise from having to throw goods into seconds,—to say nothing of the possible loss of customers and the general dissatisfaction that follows the delivery of defective merchandise.

## Buying Coal.

Now, when you come to the question of buying coal, that is an item that could take up a whole subject within itself. This is an item that in a textile manufacturing plant usually runs into a considerable sum of money during the course of a year and, consequently, is a subject that deserves a great deal of care and attention in the buying. In the handling of coal purchases the following points should be given careful attention:

First, before you start out to do any actual buying you should carefully investigate the ability and the willingness of the coal companies you are figuring with to live up to their contracts; in other words, it is a waste of time to interview or send inquiries to any coal company that you are not willing to do business with, and in order to be willing to do business you should investigate the companies closely, as most coal buying is done on contract and a contract is not of much help un-

\*Mr. Hunter is Purchasing Agent for the White Oak, Proximity, Revolution Mills and Proximity Print Works, Greensboro; the Salisbury Cotton Mills, Salisbury; Eno Mills, Hillsboro; Minneola Mills, Gibsonville; Haynes Mills, Cliffside; Cliffside Mills, Cliffside; Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville; Dacotah Mills, Lexington.

less you can get your deliveries when and as needed, and the buyer should be thoroughly familiar with the character and standing of the management of the company he proposes to do business with.

Second, the buyer should investigate closely not only the willingness of the management to do the right thing, but also, for his own information, the ability of the shipper to give uniform quality, and in order to do this visits should be made to the mines and careful check up made on the policy of the coal company in the handling of its help, the condition and kind of its equipment and the character of inspection employed, for no matter how willing the management of the mines may be to live up to their contract and no matter how good the coal in the ground may be, unless the operating end of the mines is right, the other favorable factors are neutralized.

Third, the buyer should also look into the question of the adaptability of the coal to the equipment in his mill and its ability to carry the mills' load. There is somewhere in the ground a coal that is best adapted to your mill and if you are out to "do dollar duty" it is up to you to find it, and the only way I know of to find out this important and valuable information is by the method of trying it out under your working conditions,—and let me emphasize the YOUR.

Fourth, the storage properties of coal should be investigated. There are some coals on the market that contain favorable qualities, but if you want to build up a storage pile you will run into danger of spontaneous combustion. This is a condition that is usually brought about by an excess of sulphur and is a condition which should be carefully checked up and avoided, as no mill can afford to take a chance on this.

Then there is the question of fusing point of ash. No matter how good the coal is if the ash fuses on you you are just simply out of luck and I think that of all the factors that enter into the buying end of coal this is one of the most important and should probably be stressed as much if not more than anything else. When you run into ash fusing a soft clinker forms, which is not necessarily caused by poor firing methods, although in some cases poor firing may be the cause of the starting of the clinker and may hasten its spread. When once started it is like a cancerous growth,—it steadily grows in size until finally it will spread over the entire grate area, cut off the draught and there is nothing left to do but shut down the furnace, wait for it to cool, break up the clinker and clean it out. This clinker usually is a dark brown color.

According to my understanding this soft clinker is formed by the silica of the ash combining with the base of the coal that has the lowest fusing temperature, and once formed the silica dissolves not only the base but the silica itself, and in this way it grows in size and shuts off the air supply through the grate where it lies and raises the ash temperature around it to the point where other silicates will form and by the forming of other silicates and

by the dissolving of silicates and bases into each other we get a fluid slag which flows like brown gravy until it will finally cover the whole grate surface. This is a condition that grows within itself and, as above stated, when it occurs there is nothing to do but shut the furnace down and clean it out. If you are not so fortunate as to have ample furnace capacity this question of ash temperature is not as important as it is where your furnace capacity is being pushed. In buying coal for self-feeding stokers where high temperatures are usually maintained it is extremely important to watch this point closely. In buying coal for power plants that are equipped to use powdered fuel the question of coal specifications is greatly simplified, and then you can buy on a strictly B. T. U. basis.

In buying coal for the average textile mill with the ordinary hand fired boilers, I believe that the best thing to do is to settle down and buy from a few approved mines, that experience born of experiment has taught you are best fitted for your particular needs. In this way you can, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, know the amount of water the coal is going to evaporate and you can also know about what should be expected under your conditions, and if you are getting satisfactory results in this respect you are justified in feeling that you are probably getting your money's worth,—assuming, of course, that you have made the right kind of trade in the actual buying of the coal.

When you stop to think that the freight charges amount to almost twice the cost of coal and that the railroads will charge just as much for hauling a poor grade of coal as they do for hauling a good grade, I am unable to see the economy of buying coal promiscuously, just for the sake of saving a few cents a ton in the cost of the coal, and in addition to this when you run into trouble you are also unable to identify your shipments,—at any rate to the satisfaction of the seller.

#### Inventory.

A well regulated buying department should keep on hand a weekly inventory sheet showing all materials entering into the manufactured product, and other items, such as shipping supplies, coal, etc., that are necessary for continuous operation. This will enable you to carry a minimum investment in materials and supplies and will aid in having deliveries made in accordance with your requirements. This is a very important matter as "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link," and if an item like starch or some chemical runs out before replacing shipments are received it is going to cause a great deal of inconvenience and loss on account of disrupting the continuity of the plant's operation.

#### Record of Supplies.

In some plants the supply room is under the control of the purchasing department, while in others it is under the control of the operating department. Whichever way it is handled the purchasing department should keep in close touch with the

supply room keeper and handle all requisitions for supplies promptly. Time does not permit going into the details of the handling of the supply room, but one point I feel should be mentioned and that is that accurate records should be kept and everything that comes in and goes out should be handled with the same degree of care and attention that a bookkeeper would exercise in handling the company's cash, as each supply item represents so much money, and an item that is let out of the supply room should be let out on a requisition and charged to that department, and at the end of the month a bill should be rendered to each department in the same way that a merchant would render a bill to a customer. In this way each department head is kept informed of the monthly cost of running his department, and consequently comparative figures are always available and this makes it possible to maintain an intelligent control of department supply costs, and if any leaks should happen they will show up promptly and can be immediately investigated.

#### Transportation Costs.

It should always be kept in mind that any time the purchase of an article is made that transportation is also bought at the same time, and on account of its close relationship to the purchasing department of the business the traffic department is usually under the control of the purchasing department. Every article bought should be classified in the bill of lading so as to get the best freight rate possible. The routing should be specified so as to get the best, quickest and most satisfactory deliveries; rates should be closely investigated so that in cases where the volume of traffic permits commodity rates can be established. All freight rates charged should be carefully checked and any claims against the transportation company should be promptly filed and handled. The railroad companies are putting forth their very best efforts to serve the public and they are making an excellent job of it. Shipments are moving faster, are handled better and claims for losses and damages are at a minimum and the public should be duly appreciative.

#### Salvage.

The selling of salvage materials, such as metals, empty bags, barrels, containers, etc., is usually handled by the purchasing department and generally does not get the attention that it deserves. Correct records should be kept of the number of bags, barrels, containers, etc., that are received with shipments and these items should be handled with the same degree of care that is required of the accounting department in the handling of cash. Every empty 2-headed barrel is the equivalent of from \$1.00 to \$1.50, and every 1-headed barrel is equal to 50c or \$1.00, depending on its condition. Department heads should be educated to the importance of handling containers so as to keep them in good condition and by doing this when they are sold a maximum price can be obtained. In numerous instances, container items are charged at a

large price and credit given upon return, and records should be kept and a close check kept on every item of this character to show that it is returned for full credit. My observation has been that as a rule mills are very lax in the handling of salvage materials, but it should always be carried in mind that a dollar picked up on a salvage item is the same as one hundred cents profit made on the sale of the manufactured product, and from the ways lots of the mills complain about profits one hundred cents profit would represent the sale of a considerable quantity of goods. All salvage should be classified and sold as soon as the quantities accumulated will justify. A monthly report sheet should be turned in showing an inventory of the amount of salvage on hand at the end of the month, as by doing this it will greatly help the proper handling and selling of these materials. If you will follow this matter of salvage disposal closely all during the year and at the end of the 12 months period add up the sum total of moneys realized on the sale of salvage you will have a good deal more respect for an empty bag or barrel the next time you pass by one.

There are two subjects that I do not believe it will be amiss to mention and they are:

First, the necessity of close cooperation of the various departments of an organization. As mentioned in the beginning of this talk, when a business gets big specialization is necessary, but in order for specialization to be effective it must go hand in hand with coordination. In a small business coordination is easy, as the owner usually supervises all of the various ramifications of the business, such as buying, selling, financing, etc., and every move that is made is made with the full knowledge of all of the conditions existing in each of the subdivisions of the business; but when the business gets large and one-man-control is no longer possible, responsibilities of necessity must be delegated to many individuals and these individuals are supposed to be trained and best suited for their particular work. Thus is specialization born.

Specialization, however, carries along with it some evils that should be recognized, and in order to get the best results these evils should be corrected. I have particular reference to the bad effects of what might be termed "a departmental outlook." It is just naturally human nature for a man who specializes to think that the whole plan of salvation, so to speak, rests on the shoulders of his one particular department, with the result that he gets a restricted point of view of the organization's interest as a whole, and sometimes individuals have been known not only to feel but to exaggerate their own importance.

In order to get the best results the interdependence of departments should be fully realized and appreciated by all department heads and each department head should study and learn, as far as possible, the conditions existing in all of the other departments, as by doing this it will lubricate the machinery of

(Continued on Page 26)

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## Economic Factors Justify Night Work, Says Law

**S**PEAKING at the meeting of bankers held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Robert Morris Associates for the purpose of discussing the textile situation, John A. Law of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., voiced what he considered economic justification for the existence of night work among the cotton mills of the South.

An economic feature which is seldom given consideration, he said, is that "few businesses require so large an investment in proportion to the value of the output as is the case with a cotton mill."

"To state it in general terms," he continued, "the average cotton mill, under average conditions, requires practically a year to produce goods equal in value to the cost of its plant."

"What merchant would long exist with only one annual turnover of his stock? It stands to reason that with an abnormally high investment and the short life of machinery due to obsolescence, it would seem necessary by all the laws of economics to operate such machinery as continuously as possible, this entirely aside from the question of what length of day is best from a humane or an economic standpoint."

"Certainly under existing conditions in the South, where the mills have in recent years proven a haven of refuge from the boll weevil ravaged farms, untold hardships would be worked if the great army of people now working in the mills at night were dismissed."

### Influence of Machinery People.

"The machinery people," said Mr. Law, "are naturally earnest, but not altogether disinterested, advocates of the abolition of night work."

"And the present excessive production," he continued, "can hardly be solely laid at the door of the mills, who, instead of doubling their plants, have merely built additional tenements and doubled the hours of operation of their machinery. The testimony of all Southern manufacturers operating on this basis is that there has been great improvement in the character and efficiency of the night operators, and the results now are comparing more and more favorably with the day run."

Fifty-five hours, the legal limit of weekly operation of cotton mills in South Carolina, is, Mr. Law said he understood, being gradually adopted in other Southern States where 60 hours is permissible.

"I am certainly not one who thinks that the textile industry in the South can thrive at the expense of the industry in the East," said Mr. Law, or that it is possible for the Southern industry to attain permanent prosperity with a suffering, bleeding industry in the North. I contend that prosperity to the whole industry can be best restored by riding down common obstacles and going forward side by side."

"The consensus of opinion expressed by Southern manufacturers is that never in the past 30 years has there been a more abundant supply of cotton mill labor, nor of

better character, than now. To my personal knowledge this is certainly the case in South Carolina, in spite of a constant influx of new industries drawing their supply from the cotton mills."

"Stephen Greene, whose engineering firm designed the majority of the most successful mills built in the South between 1880 and 1900, once said to me: 'I can put a postal card on the map from Lexington, Va., to Huntsville, Ala., and cover the bulk of the South's successful cotton manufacturers.' When asked to what he attributed their success he replied, 'Good average conditions,' further amplifying his statement by explaining that he knew some comparatively unsuccessful mills that had one or another unusual advantage, such as being in the very heart of the cotton producing territory, or located at the mouth of a coal mine, such an abnormal advantage, however, being voided by one or more offsetting disadvantages."

"While the territory of the South's cotton manufacturing has since been extended even to the great State of Texas, Mr. Green's remarks are not entirely inapplicable today, as will be evidenced by glancing at one of the various dot maps put out by power companies and railroads, each dot representing 10,000 spindles."

"It is, hence, to the conditions of the textile industry in the Piedmont territory, lying at the base of the Appalachian range, and containing the vast majority of the Southern mills, that my remarks are principally directed, and if there are any among you who picture the South as either a land of flowers, or everglades and picturesque hanging moss, or a land of marshes and mosquitoes, according to the source of your information, let me assure you that this Piedmont section, with its overhanging mountains, is a rugged, rock-ribbed country, resembling in many respects the mountainous sections of your great States of Pennsylvania and New York."

"And this preference to the power company suggests another phase of industry that has shown phenomenal growth in our territory, and that naturally has a most important bearing upon the textile industry, namely the development of hydro-electric power."

"Nearly one-half of the country's increase in hydro-electric development in 1926 was in the South, and California and New York were, in 1927, the only two States which surpassed Alabama in developed water power, followed by the States of Washington, South Carolina and North Carolina, the latter two occupying fifth and sixth places respectively."

"South Carolina now has in process of construction a hydro-electric plant to rival Muscle Shoals, with an estimated annual output of 300,000,000 kilowatt hours."

"I cannot leave this interesting phase of the subject without calling attention to the unique and truly wonderful beneficence of the late James B. Duke, to whose genius and

energy, more than to that of any other one man, must be attributed the remarkable growth of the textile industry in the Carolinas during recent years.

"I am told that under the Duke trust it is practically mandatory that the funds should be invested in the further development of the power and transportation facilities created in this section by this master builder, while a tie-in with the public weal and welfare is made in his provision that the income from these great natural resources shall be used for hospitals, (if not privately owned or operated for gain) for educational institutions, (other than State) and for the care of aged ministers, worthy servants of God.

"When placed upon such a high plane, with the income from the development of these natural resources consecrated to such altruistic, such philanthropic causes, can you imagine that the people of the two Carolinas, to which States the beneficence is confined would ever allow demagogues or agitators to destroy such an institution, even though a money maker? Should not the operations of this trust prove a balance wheel to legislative sanity, a bulwark against the assaults of the industrial meddler and wrecker?

"We have a custom at the mill of weaving the cloth "backside-up" when we have a difficult pattern, the defects being thereby more readily seen.

"The three phases of the textile situation in the South which have been the subject of most criticism, and at the same time matters to which those who are supposed to be guiding the industry have given most earnest thought, are child labor, length of working hours, including night operations, and low wages. In an effort to develop what might be considered the seamy side of the fabric I shall touch as briefly as possible on these three subjects.

Entirely aside from the standpoint of humanity, I have never heard any Southern manufacturers argue that there was any economic advantage in the employment of children. The transmigration of the mills, from mountain retreat or improverished farm, of entire families simply created—to use the words of Grover Cleveland—a situation and not a theory. I can give first hand information only as it relates to the situation, past and present, in my own State of South Carolina.

"In 1902, the manufacturers of South Carolina, through a committee from their State association, memorialized the legislature, earnestly urging the passage of laws requiring marriage licenses, registration of births and compulsory school attendance, expressing their willingness for concurrent legislation limiting the employment of children, but contending that proper records as to marriages and births and the enforcement of school attendance were necessary before simply turning the children out of the mills into idleness in the village streets. While these urgings on the part of the manufacturers did not gain immediate response, eventually legislation along all of the above lines was obtained. No child under 14 years of age is now permitted to

work in any cotton mill in South Carolina, and none under 16 years of age except by special permit from the State government, the issuance of such permit being restricted by physical and mental qualifications.

"I have heretofore referred to the abundant supply of labor at the present time. The fact that many of them, through the establishment of Southern bleacheries, finishing plants, processing, knitting, silk and rayon mills, are being called to a service requiring greater intelligence and efficiency than the ordinary cotton mill really seems to be increasing, rather than decreasing, the numbers of those desiring to enter the textile industry.

"Perhaps the greatest growth just ahead of us in the South, aside from the probable movement of fine goods mills, will be along the line of allied industry, covering not only the finishing of the goods but the manufacturing of equipment and other supplies required by the industry.

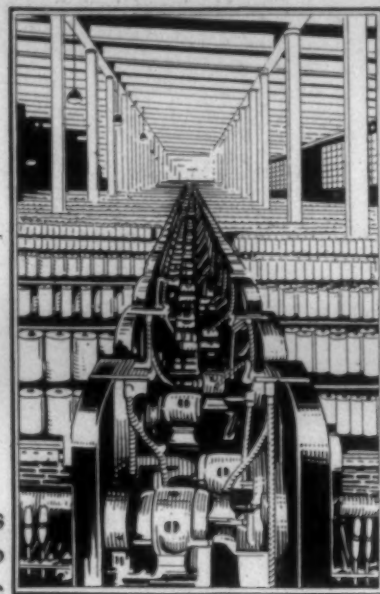
"It is no doubt well known to you that existing conditions, so far as profitable operations of textile plants are concerned, are far from satisfactory there having been no time recently, except perhaps in the case of specialties, where it has been possible, even with the low costs of the South, to purchase cotton and sell goods simultaneously at a profit. The mills are at present engaged in the most extensive curtailment program heretofore known in an effort to balance production with consumption. The extent of this movement has been due largely to the influence of the Cotton-Textile Institute, or, perhaps, I might say to the spirit of cooperation among the individual mills developed by this organization. My personal feeling has been that the prime object of the Institute was to extend the uses of cotton goods, thus benefiting the cotton farmer, the manufacturer, the distributor and the buyer.

"The most popular phase of discussion with reference of decreased uses of cotton is the assault upon the female sex for the very noticeable brevity of dress, apparently enjoyed by their male admirers. Information from the most authentic sources, however, indicates that in spite of the reduced consumption of cotton cloths for clothing, the consumption of cotton goods per capita is the highest on record. Naturally price levels such as those reached last fall for raw cotton could hardly fail to decrease the volume of what might be termed commercial uses of cotton, where paper or other less expensive products could be substituted but the consensus of opinion seems to be that stocks of manufactured goods, both gray and finished, are low and that with the dispelling of the annual uncertainties as to the size of the coming crop the goods market should be, with present decreased production, better stabilized than ever before.

"With the growing recognition by the Southern farmer of diversification, of living at home and boarding at the same place, of using selected seed in order to grow cotton of better character and length of staple, the South enters the spring of 1928 on her toes, ready to supply her full

(Continued on Page 29)

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THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1928

DAVID CLARK  
D. H. HILL, Jr.  
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Managing Editor  
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## Five Use More Than Four

ONE of the best editorials that we have seen recently appeared on the front page of the Manufacturers Record.

It quotes the Director of Census as estimating that the population of the United States will be 124,000,000 in 1930 as compared to 105,000,000 in 1900, and that in 1950 we should have a population of 175,000,000, and cites the fact that it is necessary for railroads and other organizations to look forward at least 20 years and plan their business operations accordingly.

The Manufacturers Record sums up the situation in the last paragraph of their editorial as follows:

It is well for the business men of America, noting the tremendous growth of this country in population and productive capacity per man and the almost infinite variety of things which are being created for the pleasure and comfort of mankind, to study facts such as these in preparing for the future.

We also say that it is well for cotton manufacturers to look at these facts and, forgetting the pessimism of the moment, study the prospects of the next twenty years.

According to the Director of the Census we have today almost five people in the United States where we had four in 1900, and it can not be denied that five people use more cotton goods than four.

Before anybody rises to state that consumption of cotton goods is less because women do not wear as many clothes as formerly, we call attention to the fact that recently issued statistics of Census Department show that the per capita consumption of cotton goods in 1925 was 64 square yards compared to 57 square yards in 1900. The increased per capita

consumption is largely due to increased use of cotton goods by the automobile and the mechanical trades.

With approximately five people to every four in 1900 and each person using 64 square yards as compared to 57 in 1900, we can see no reason for pessimism.

Arthur Brisbane, in an editorial this week, describes the buying power of the United States as follows:

The great buying power is now the millions of little people, owners of what economists call the "social surplus." That surplus, amounting to at least 10 billions a year, 10 times one thousand million dollars, the people of all classes take in over and above what they need to live. They are investing each year, 10 new billions that they did not have before the war. Every five years, that equals the 50 billions that the war cost us. Every year it equals the amount we lent to Europe.

Some of the billions go into motors, new and better houses, radio, talking machines, electric washers and sweepers, better living conditions of a hundred kinds.

From statements of Federal Reserve banks and from other sources we are constantly being reminded of our ever increasing purchasing power.

While we regret the misfortunes of other sections and other countries, we must, when considering our future possibilities, take cognizance of their prospects.

The Boston News Bureau, in an editorial last week, said:

In recent months 42 Massachusetts mills have been sold or liquidated, or have moved South. These units represented a \$34,000,000 investment and were equipped with over 2,000,000 spindles. The value of cotton goods produced in this State declined 51.1 per cent from 1919 to 1926, and the number of workers employed by mills dropped 25.4 per cent.

Statistics like the above could be multi-

plied almost indefinitely. In part the change was inevitable, due to development of new economic conditions.

In a recent newspaper dispatch from London we read the following statements, relative to the cotton manufacturing industry of that country, where prior to the war they operated 57,000,000 cotton spindles:

In the midst of this more cheerful aspect of affairs in England, Lancashire remains a black spot on the map, apparently irremediable and drifting toward inevitable bankruptcy. The gravity of the situation can be understood only by those who appreciate the immense place Lancashire holds in the commercial greatness of the country. There is no industrial community in the world like it. Five million people in it are directly or indirectly dependent on the prosperity of one trade, which up to the outbreak of the war had enjoyed a world supremacy that seemed unchallengeable.

The war struck the industry as a tornado strikes a ship at sea and for eight years has left it floundering like a derelict. This is perhaps the greatest single business catastrophe suffered by any country engaged in the war.

For eight years two-thirds of the trade of Lancashire, engaged in weaving American cotton, has been sinking deeper in the morass, working short hours, calling up reserves, paying no dividends and getting more and more into the hands of banks which are committed so heavily they dare not foreclose lest they bring the whole fabric to the ground. All the fortunes made during the war have vanished, and bankruptcies are a daily occurrence.

There are three great cotton manufacturing sections of the world—England, the New England States and our own Southern States.

The cotton mill machinery of England is wearing out, month by month, with practically no replacements being made or new mills being built and with their equipment depreciating the cost of production increases and adds to their deplorable financial condition.

The Englishmen are a fine race of men but have two great weaknesses that are unfortunate for them in this time of distress.

They are ultra conservative and like to follow the paths of their fathers and grandfathers. They also have an egotism that will not permit them to consider adopting the improved methods of other peoples.

New England has allowed much of its equipment to become antiquated and mantles of her former keen, alert and efficient business men have in too many cases been handed down to sons and grandsons who lack ability and initiative.

Just as the population of the United States has increased from 105,000,000 in 1900 to an indicated 124,000,000 in 1930 and promises to be 175,000,000 in 1950, so the population of the entire world continues to increase.

Five people use more cotton goods than four and seven use more than five. As the population of the world grows the consumption of cotton goods will steadily increase. That is inevitable.

We are arguing today whether the world consumption of American cotton this year will be 15,250,000 bales or 15,750,000, but tomorrow it will be 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 bales because seven people use more cotton than four.

England and New England are rapidly losing their ability to meet

the increase in the world demand for cotton goods, but it should not be so with the Southern States.

The cotton manufacturers of the South and particularly the young men who anticipate manufacturing cotton goods during the next decade and the decade to follow should forget the pessimism of today and make plans to take care of the business which is certain to come.

We are developing into the greatest cotton manufacturing section of the world. We have now the best superintendents and overseers and we should see that our equipment is kept to the highest point of efficiency.

Years ago President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made some very daring plans involving the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for duplicating the entire facilities of the Pennsylvania, with a thought that he was providing for 25 years of growth. Bankers and many others thought he had become mentally unbalanced, but before Mr. Cassatt died it is said he made the statement that he thought he was preparing for 25 years of growth for the Pennsylvania Railroad, but he realized he had prepared for only about 10 years.

This is the time for the Cassatts of the textile industry of the South to do some thinking.

## Try Alabama

WE notice the following item in a New England newspaper:

Fitchburg, Mass.—Mill C of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company was offered at public auction Thursday morning and no bid was received.

In view of recent occurrences we take the liberty of suggesting that they advertise this mill in Alabama.

We do not know its size or the condition of its machinery, but it would probably furnish the material for five or more additional white elephants.

## Smith Washburn

THE death of U. S. Washburn, of the Southern Selling organization of the Saco-Lowell Shops, removed a man who was universally respected and loved throughout the textile industry of the South.

Smith Washburn went his way in a quiet and unobtrusive way, but he always played square with his customers and his competitors, and he held the respect and friendship of all.

## What Makes a Great Publisher?

A CONSUMING desire to serve one's field, must actuate any one who is to become a great publisher. He must see things clearly and in right relations to other events past and coming. He must greatly serve those whom he sets out to lead. He may not deal selfishly if he would make a lasting impression. One's own self is too small a matter to make the end-all of life's effort or the measure of the service which one might render to his subscribers.—Harris-Dibble Bulletin.

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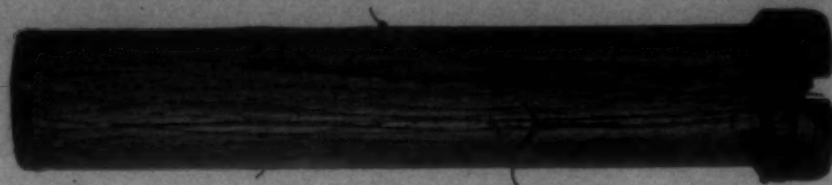
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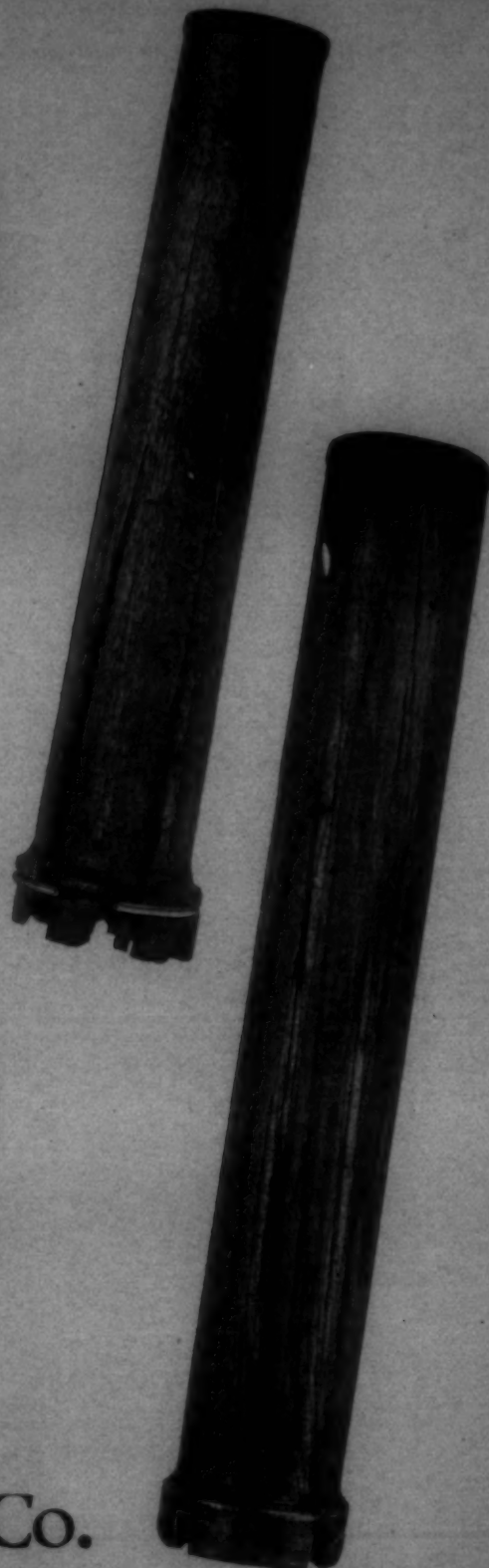
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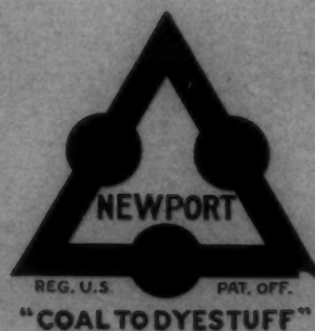


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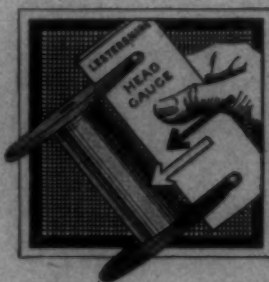
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shire features—for they have overturned old ideas as to the actual profits to be made from efficient spooling.

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## Personal News

Wm. A. Black, of Baltimore, is to be resident manager of the Orange Textile Mills, Orange, Va.

W. B. Kitching has resigned as superintendent of the Montala Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

S. H. Yancey, Guy S. Kirby, both of Marion, N. C., and M. L. Goode, of Sevier, N. C., have organized the Sevier Knitting Mills, of Sevier.

H. E. Davis, formerly of Merri-mack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., is now second hand in spinning in Connecticut Mills, Decatur, Ala.

L. W. Shankle, of Bennettsville, S. C., is a new overseer of one of the departments at Springfield Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.

E. W. Bullard is to be president of the newly organized Acme Weaving Company, which takes over the Noble Manufacturing Company, An-niston, Ala.

J. L. Grant, formerly with the Red River Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C., has become overseer of the cloth room at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

Z. T. Hawkins has resigned as overseer twisting at Loray Mill, Gastonia, and accepted a similar position with Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

R. Grisman, president of the Yarns Corporation of America, which is building a rayon converting plant in Spartanburg, is expected in Spartanburg soon to supervise construction of the mill.

George W. Johnson, who until recently was superintendent of the Hawkinsville Mills, Hawkinsville, Ga., has accepted a similar position with the Montala Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

J. B. Williams has resigned his position with the Cannon Manufacturing Company, Kannapolis, N. C., to become night overseer of carding and spinning at the Clyde Mill No. 2, Newton, N. C.

Edward C. Baird has taken charge of Charlotte office of E. H. Jacobs & Co., succeeding Joseph H. Chadbourne, who has returned to Dan-ielson, Conn., where he will be general manager of the home office.

Carl T. Tourtellote, who was general manager of the Renfrew Mills, Adams, Mass., has been appointed general manager of the new Renfrew Mills, Travelers Rest, S. C., which is to begin operations this summer.

Brooks Martin, recently of Cram-erton and formerly of Erlanger, is now overseer of the cloth room at Erlanger Cotton Mill, Erlanger, N. C., filling the vacancy left by C. W. Leister, who resigned in favor of a similar position with the new Slater Mills at Slater, S. C.

J. J. McManus, of Bessemer City, N. C., is now located at Gastonia, N. C.

L. W. King, from Clinton, S. C., has accepted a position in one of the mills at Rock Hill, S. C.

### Changes in Saco-Lowell Southern Organization

The Saco-Lowell Shops, through their Southern headquarters at Charlotte, have announced two important changes in the personnel of their Southern organization, these changes having been brought about by the recent death of U. S. Washburn, of the Charlotte offices.

John L. Graves, who has been manager of the Greenville offices, has been transferred to the Charlotte offices, as selling agent. Mr. Graves has been with the Greenville offices for the past seven years and is widely known among Southern mill men.

H. P. Worth, of the Charlotte office, has been transferred to Greenville as manager of the Saco-Lowell branch in that territory, and is well qualified for his new duties. He is a graduate of Davidson College. During the war, he saw service with the navy. Afterward, he was connected for some time with the Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., and was later with the Empire Mills, Ontario, Canada. After serving his apprenticeship with the Saco-Lowell Shops, he was a machinery erector for some time. He then returned to the mill, being assistant superintendent of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro. He resigned that position to return to the Saco-Lowell Shops and has been with the Atlanta office for some time.

### Open Greenville Office

Grinnell Company and American Moistening Company, of Providence, R. I., have announced the opening of a sales office at 509 Masonic Temple, Greenville, S. C. Fred L. Bryant, who has been with J. E. Sirrine & Co. since 1919, and for three years was manager of the Chattanooga, Tenn., office of this engineering firm, will be in charge of this new sales office. The Greenville office will have charge of sales of the American Moistening Company equipment in the South Carolina territory.

### Ga. Association To Meet

The annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia will be held at the Forest Hills-Ricker Hotel, Augusta, Ga., on April 5 and 6, according to announcement by Theo. M. Forbes, secretary.

This will be the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the organization and a very interesting program is being prepared and will be announced soon. W. H. Hightower, of Thomas-ton, is president of the association.

## AMALIE PRODUCTS

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IN various types, AMALIE RAYOLENE is a *better* and *safer* rayon lubricant because it is *scientifically* adjusted to meet individual knitting and weaving requirements.

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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Hickory, N. C.**—The Hickory Weavers is the name of a new mill company just incorporated here by Geo. Bailey and George Bishanar.

**Walhalla, S. C.**—The Walhalla plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, has completed rearrangement of the card room machinery, overhauled all equipment and is now installing 2,048 new spindles.

**Orange, Va.**—Orange Textile Mills, Inc., capital \$444,000, incorporated; establish tapestry plant; Wm. A. Black, Central Savings Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md., reported, resident manager.

**Athens, Tenn.**—Chilhowee Mills Company let contract to A. W. Prather for \$40,000 mill (not including heating, wiring and plumbing); mill construction, sawtooth roof, first floor approximately 30,000 sq. ft.

**Shelby, N. C.**—Construction work has been started on the addition to the Cleveland Cloth Mill. The work will cost about \$200,000. The mill will install 100 additional looms as soon as the building is ready and will add 30 houses in the village.

**Anniston, Ala.**—The Acme Weaving Company has been organized here to take over the Noble Manufacturing Company, a small plant that has 10 looms on bedspreeds. It is understood the plant will be improved and put upon 72-inch terry cloth. E. W. Bullard is head of the new company.

**Newberry, S. C.**—Through the office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., engineers of Charlotte, N. C., and Boston, Mass., the contract for a change in power wiring for the Oakland Cotton Mills, has been let to Harrison-Wright Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**Union, S. C.**—The contract for the material and installation of two electric freight elevators for the Union-Buffalo Mill, Union, S. C., has been let to Park Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C. Lockwood, Greene & Co., are engineers.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—The Pacific Mills have purchased a tract of land containing 28,916 acres on Tyger river. The price paid was \$90 per acre. The company has made no announcement regarding the purpose of the purchase.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., engineers of Spartanburg, S. C. and Boston, Mass., have been commissioned by the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, to render services in connection with improvements to their general power layouts, together with lighting plan for the Pacolet, S. C. branch of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company.

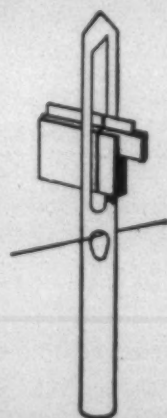


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**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**  
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**WARP STOP MOTIONS—NOW**

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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**Tarboro, N. C.**—At a meeting of the directors of the Hart Cotton Mills here it was decided to enlarge the mills. The work will be commenced at once and will be completed about November 1.

**Rock Hill, S. C.**—The Chamber of Commerce is negotiating with a New England drapery plant for the removal of its plant to this place. Should the company move here, it is expected that a building formerly used by the Anderson Motor Company, will house the plant.

**Winston-Salem, N. C.**—Contract for electric power and light wiring for addition to the Elkin plant of the Chatham Manufacturing Company has been let to Harrison-Wright Company, Charlotte, N. C. The contract for the first protection system of the addition to the Elkin plant has been let to Kester Machinery Company, Winston-Salem, N. C. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., are the engineers on the project.

**Woodland, Ga.**—The Woodland Knitting Mill, manufacturing men's hosiery, has been organized by J. H. Woodall, Roy Starling, C. W. Matthews and C. V. Mills. Other residents have assisted in the financing of the project, and application for a charter has already been made.

The promoters said that the company will first limit its production to silk half hose, but later on it is planned to extend the output to all kinds of hosiery.

**Newnan, Ga.**—Through the office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., engineers of Atlanta, Ga., and Boston, Mass., the following contracts have been let in connection with work for Arneo Mills, Newnan, Ga., on which work Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., are acting as engineers: Brick settings, stokers and soot blowers for two HRT boilers, McBurney Stoker & Equipment Co., Atlanta, Ga.; two horizontal return tubular boilers, R. D. Cole Mfg. Co., Newnan, Ga.; material for piping two new boilers and installation of underground steam supply and return main from boiler house to mill, Grinnell Company, Atlanta, Ga.

**Hartsville, S. C.**—The Hartsville Dyeing & Finishing Company will probably be in operation the latter part of August or early in September.

President Fred G. Voegeli, of Easton, Pa., and Secretary Robert W. Bole, of New York City, spent Monday and Tuesday of last week here and in company with representatives of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Carolina Power & Light Co., and E. W. Connell, resident engineer, who has just come here from Atlanta representing the company's engineers, Robert & Co., of Atlanta. Real headway was made and plans completed for the laying of the spur

track and otherwise preparing the lay-out for the buildings.

The dismantling of the present plant at Easton, Pa., will be undertaken early in April and about the fifth shipments to Hartsville will commence.

**New Holland, Ga.**—Through the office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., engineers of Atlanta, Ga., and Boston, Mass., the following contracts have been let in connection with work for the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, on which work Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., are acting as engineers: Sprinkler system for school, Grinnell Company, Atlanta, Ga.; limestone trim for school, Capital Stone Co., Atlanta, Ga.; heating and plumbing system for school, Pierce Co., Gainesville, Ga.; fire alarm system, Edwards & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; steel lintels for school, Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Atlanta, Ga.; electrical installation, Huntington & Guerry, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; underground steam supply line for school, H. M. Jackson & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**Murfreesboro, Tenn.**—Engineers have arrived here to select a site for the \$1,000,000 plant of the Murfreesboro Silk Mills. Citizens have subscribed \$200,000 to the stock of the company, and closed a contract with M. J. Frank & Co., New York, for the establishment of the plant.

The plan at present is to dismantle the present plant of the Murfreesboro Woolen Mills immediately and install the first unit of the silk mills in this building. The second unit, to be four times as large as the first, it is stated, will be erected immediately. The engineers are working on the general plans for the mills.

The equipment of the Murfreesboro Woolen Mills is to be stored, pending plans to organize another company to take it over and open a new wool mill.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The plant of the Renfrew Manufacturing Company, now under construction at Travelers Rest, will be completed between July 1 and 15, it was announced by of-

ficials of the Gallivan Building Company, contractors.

This is several weeks earlier than had been expected, previous esti-

mates fixing July 1 as the date for the completion. Weather conditions have favored building operations during the last few weeks and ex-

cellent progress has been made. A temporary wall will be placed at one end of the building so that an addition can be made to the plant should it be desired any time in the future.

Cox & Hodgens, Greenville contractors, are also making good progress upon the employes' houses, work being rushed without delay.



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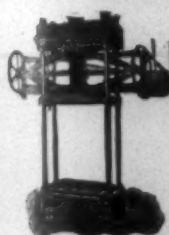
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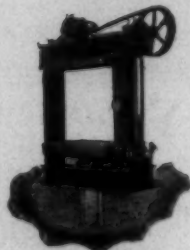
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### S. T. A. Meetings

Dates for two divisional meetings of the Southern Textile Association and for the annual meeting of the Association have just been announced by J. M. Gregg, secretary.

The Master Mechanics' Division will hold its meeting at the Southern Manufacturers Club, Charlotte, on Wednesday, May 9. H. H. Her, of Newberry, S. C., is chairman of this group and expects to announce details of the discussion program within a short time.

The Spinners' Division, of which Carl R. Harris is chairman, will meet at Lake Lure Inn, Lake Lure, N. C., on Wednesday, May 23. The selection of Lake Lure is expected to prove a popular one and an unusually large attendance is anticipated.

The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association is to be held at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., on Friday and Saturday, June 15th and 16th. Headquarters will be at the Oceanic Hotel. Plans are already under way for arranging an extremely interesting program for the annual convention, Secretary Gregg states.

### Consolidated Shows Profit.

The report of Consolidated Textile Corporation, which is combined with that of Consolidated Selling Company, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 1927, shows a profit before depreciation, interest, etc., of \$1,282,874. After all charges and reserves, the profit for 1927 is \$205,999, as against a loss of \$688,185 for 1926.

### Assistant Dyer Wanted

We have opening for assistant dyer and overseer. Rayon dyeing plant located in vicinity of Charlotte, N. C. Give experience and references. Address Rayon, care Southern Textile Bulletin.



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South Carolina Representative

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Boil-off Oil

Soluble Oils

50%-75%

Rayon Sizings

### Purchasing for Textile Mills

(Continued from Page 19)

the organization and make it a good deal easier for everybody to practice the Golden Rule.

Second, the buying department, more than any other department in the organization comes in contact with the public, consequently it behooves the personnel of this department to so conduct its relationship with the public as to reflect credit on the company. I know of no place where the practice of the Golden Rule will do more to create outside goodwill than its application by the purchasing department in its personal contacts, and while on this subject it may not be amiss to digress somewhat and direct attention to the fact that it would be helpful inside of the organization if every department head, overseer, second-hand and any one else who has anything to do with the handling of help were educated to the fact that their attitude towards the individual employee has a great deal to do with the attitude of the employee towards the company, and that it is in their power to create goodwill for the company that will be of a value far greater than they realize.

When it comes to the technique of buying, there are few set formulas that can be satisfactorily given, as every individual takes a path that is best seen by the lights that he has before him. However, there is one set rule, or formula, that has been outlined in fable form that can be safely followed. It reads:

"In the city of Bagdad lived Hakeem, the wise one, and many people went to him for counsel, which he gave freely to all, asking nothing in return.

"There came to him a young man who had spent much and received

little and said: "Tell me, Wise One, what shall I do to receive the most of that which I spend?"

"Hakeem answered, "a thing that is bought or sold has no value, unless it contains that which cannot be bought or sold. Look for the priceless ingredient?"

"What is the priceless ingredient?" asked the young man.

"Spoke then the Wise One: 'My son, the priceless ingredient of every product in the market-place is the honor and integrity of him who make it; consider his name before you buy it.'"

### An Interesting Letter

The following is a personal letter from the manager of a large cotton firm to a cotton manufacturer.

"I have decided to get out no cotton letter this week, not because I am devoid of convictions, but because I want to express my views in personal form to a few friends and let them think the matter over and act, if my suggestions appeal to them. Naturally, I have included you in this preferred list, and hope events will prove that it is a preferred list.

"I think we are getting ready for a substantial advance in cotton. I admit all the discouraging features connected with the textile situation, production in excess of sales, unsatisfactory prices, etc.

"There are, however, certain constructive factors that in my opinion are likely to be assertive in the near future. In the first place, I think we have a very strong technical position, with a limited supply of contracts that is bound to grow smaller as the season advances. Selling power will grow less and less, and it is not likely to develop in the form of real pressure unless

the new crop outlook takes a decidedly favorable turn. The pessimism that has prevailed throughout the textile industry for some time has tended to keep the long interest down to a minimum. There are plenty of bears in the market, although the speculative short interest may not be large. The trade short interest, however, is of substantial proportions. One influence against normal reduction of this trade short interest has been the unsatisfactory state of the goods market which has retarded fixation.

"The statistical position is improving steadily. Consumption for the first six months of this season as reported by the International Federation was 8,226,000. This is at the rate of about 16,540,000. We have just had our first figures on monthly consumption. These were 573,000 against 589,000 for February last year. With Great Britain picking up, I do not see how consumption for the last six months of the period, unless prices should go very high, can fall below 15,500,000, and it may somewhat exceed this. Our carryover at the end of last season probably was 7,700,000, although Hester put it considerably below this, and one estimate was as high as 7,800,000. Assuming that census ginnings show a crop of 13,000,000 bales, we had a total supply for this season of 20,700,000. Consumption of 15,500,000 would leave us with a carryover of 5,200,000. This would have been normal a few years ago, but probably is below normal now.

"Therefore, we need a big crop.

"Acreage probably will be somewhat increased, but not excessively so. I rather expect it to show a gain of five to seven per cent. Fertilizer sales will be larger. It looks as if we would have fairly heavy initial weevil infestation, although emergence probably will not be as great as indicated by the reports of the

Co-operatives. Our ——— has not yet prepared his weevil forecast, but, confidentially, from what I gather he is not at all confident that we may not have fairly heavy infestation this year.

"However, the weather will be the controlling factor. Every season has its special characteristics. While it is too early to ascribe these to the present season, indications point to an unseasonably cool spring, with the possibility of too much rain in the Central and Eastern Belts. The development of the pink boll worm in West Texas is another disturbing feature that is likely to come strongly to the fore front before the season is over.

"While a crop of 14 or 14½ million bales might indicate no mathematical scarcity of cotton, it would indicate further depletion of reserves, and for this reason would promote buying rather than selling. If the crop looks as if it might be a short one, which is easily possible, we could have a very stiff advance.

"Cotton has already reached the stage of stability and, in my opinion, when it breaks out of the rut, it is going to move upward. I strongly favor conservative accumulation of contracts around current levels, with advisability of buying more if the early crop conditions develop unfavorably.

"I should like to have your reaction to these views, and if I can do anything to serve you, please let me hear from you.

Cordially yours,

"P. S.—I see no reason to worry over excess output of goods over sales. The goods are needed and sales have been held back by pessimism and fear of price instability, particularly in raw material. I believe the goods market will take its

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IF YOU HAVE NOT  
USED OUR  
AUTOMATIC LOOM  
SHUTTLES  
YOU SHOULD DO SO  
THERE ARE NONE  
BETTER ON THE  
MARKET

turn before long and that the delayed buying which may come in volume may easily change the entire textile aspect."

### Industrial Dyeing Corp.

An increasing volume of business is being handled by the Southern plant of the Industrial Dyeing Corporation, located at Charlotte, according to Louis Wisner, president of the company.

The plant, which began business in December, is steadily expanding its business in the Southern territory. It is equipped with the most modern type of machinery and dyes rayon yarns exclusively, using the skein dyeing process. The dyeing operations are in charge of Karl Ginter, who is one of the best known rayon dyers in this country.

The Industrial Dyeing Corporation, which operates plants in New York and Providence, built the Southern unit in order to better serve the growing number of clients and in this section and is offering a very efficient service to mills requiring dyed rayon yarns.

### Obituary

#### J. W. Slater

The many friends of J. W. (Jack) Slater among mill men, will regret to learn of his passing, at New Orleans, on March 15th, after an illness which lasted about a year.

Mr. Slater had been connected with the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Company of New York since October 14th, 1916, representing them first in the Atlanta territory, then at Charlotte, N. C., and later being promoted to district sales manager at New Orleans, of which territory he had charge since February 16th,

1920. Prior to going with the N. J. & N. J. Lubricant Company, Mr. Slater was employed by the Whitin Machine Works, and other textile machinery manufacturers.

Burial was at Belton, S. C., from the home of his wife's mother, Mrs. P. W. Dunlop.

#### Jas. H. Holt, Jr.

Burlington, N. C.—James Henry Holt, Jr., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James H. Holt, died at his home here Monday morning.

He had been in ill health for more than a year.

Mr. Holt comes of Alamance's outstanding Holt family of cotton manufacturers, being the grandson of the late Edwin M. Holt, who built the first cotton mill in the South, still standing, four miles south of town. He was the nephew of the late Governor Thomas H. Holt, manufacturer, of Haw River.

He was born October 27, 1864, before more than 64 years old. He spent his entire life in this county. He went to Horner Military school and graduated when a young man. He immediately went into the textile business, working from the bottom up. He began his career at Glencoe Mills, near here, owned by his brother, R. L. Holt. A few years later he and R. L. Holt built Windsor Cotton Mill here, and operated that several years. This was recently sold and the name changed to King Cotton Mill Corporation.

#### Managed Mill.

He next became the managing head of Elmira Cotton Mill, owned many years by W. L. and E. C. Holt, and remained there many years. He then managed Lakeside Mills, owned by a company, of which he was a director. He remained a director in Lakeside and Elmira Mills and the

Atlantic Bank and Trust Company until his death.

He was married in 1901 to Miss Olive Joyner, of Baltimore. She and one daughter, Miss Margaret, survive. He is also survived by two brothers, E. C. Holt, of Burlington, and Ernest Holt, of Texas, and one sister, Mrs. Walter Green, of Charleston, S. C. He was a member of the vestry of the Episcopal church, and at one time teacher in the Sunday school.

### Glanzstoff Joins Rayon Institute

The textile and fabric world which has been watching the development of Rayon Institute, originally formed by the Viscose Company, DuPont Rayon Company, Inc., and the Industrial Rayon Corporation and later joined by the Belamose Corporation, will be interested to know that still another large rayon producing company, the American Glanzstoff Corporation, has joined this group.

The American Glanzstoff Corporation is a subsidiary of Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken A. G., Elberfeld, Germany, one of the largest manufacturers of rayon in Europe.

Announcement of the Glanzstoff Corporation's entrance to this rayon group has just been made by the Rayon Institute and Beveridge C. Dunlop, vice-president of the American Glanzstoff Corporation. Mr. Dunlop said that he was particularly impressed by the trade and consumer response to the educational work under way at Rayon Institute, and by the fine spirit of co-operative endeavor being expressed by the various competitive companies which have joined forces in a common interest.

The rayon producers have the ad-

vantage of no antique precedents to live down in their efforts to serve one another and the public. It has taken the other textile producers several thousand years to see the desirability of such united efforts. Rayon, the youngest textile with less than forty years' history, has been remarkably quick to undertake such work, not in the spirit of increasing company sales but in behalf of furthering trade and consumer information, in giving valuable aid to the various industrial, trade and retail factors involved, and in giving the public intelligent fashion information.

Rayon Institute is helping women shoppers to look for quality in all fabrics and to increase general feminine information as to the part the evolution of textiles plays in fashion development. This work would not have been possible a hundred years ago when the trend in business was to work only toward individual company sales and the protection of individual interests. Rayon Institute marks a decided change in industrial outlook and attitude. A great many people in the industrial world feel that it should become a permanent organization with even broader scope.

### Striving To Do Better Work

Each one should try to do his work better and better as he goes along. That habit of working makes life always fresh and interesting.

That is the attitude of mind which makes great publications. It makes mediocre men worth while, and worth while men great. To do our best with what we possess is to do excellently indeed. Our responsibility ceases when we have done that.—Harris-Dibble Bulletin.

## MAKE US YOUR BOBBIN MAKER

### ROLLS

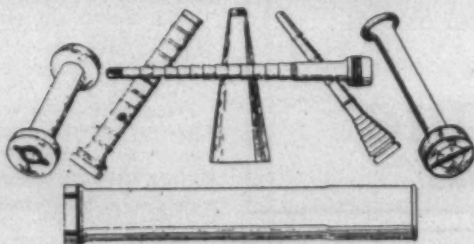
UNDERCLEARER  
FOSTER WINDER

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WORCHESTER, MASS.

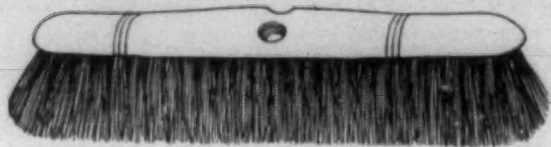
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Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING  
MEASURING  
WINDING  
STAMPING  
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CALENDER  
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## FLOOR SWEEP



No. 50  
16 Inches Over-all Brush cut to 3 1/2 Inches

A stiff fiber center with a tampico border, wire drawn construction. Handle hole on each side of block to make the brush wear evenly. This brush is used in many textile mills in place of old style brooms, being found more satisfactory.

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GASTONIA, N. C.

## DARY TRAVELERS



If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for prices

## DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave.  
**JOHN E. HUMPHRIES**  
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—Sou. Agents—

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MODEL J

Cuts 1/4 in. Letters  
4 Lines—Any Length

## Bradley Stencil Machines

Cut 1/2 in., 3/4 in., 1 1/4 in., and  
1 1/2 in. Letters

OVER 30,000 IN USE  
DROP FORGED STEEL PUNCHES  
ALL PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE  
MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL  
FREIGHT PAID BY US BOTH WAYS  
ROUND AND HORIZONTAL  
MODELS

Mark Your Shipments Right—Buy a  
Bradley

**A. J. BRADLEY MFG. CO.**  
105 Beekman St. New York

## Bradley

Oil Stencil Board

Bradley's  
Two-in-One  
Stencil Ink

The Bradley  
Ball Stencil Pot

Shippers' Supplies  
Write for Samples  
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## UNIFORM IN APPLICATION

## Victrolyn

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A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps

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Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

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Employment—?

Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

## RESULTS

Rates: \$1.50 per inch per insertion

## Attendance At Georgia Meeting

The attendance of mill men at the meeting of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, included the following:

Adams, R. J., Night Supt., Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

Allen, J. L., Overseer Spinning, Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.

Anderson, E. H., Overseer Spinning, Consolidated Textile Corp., La-Fayette, Ga.

Ard, A. J., Overseer Spinning, Ensign Cotton Mill, Forsyth, Ga.

Bagley, O. C., Overseer Spinning, Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Baker, Supt., Georgia Duck & Cordage Mill, Scottdale, Ga.

Baxter, George W., Goodyear-Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Bledsoe, Overseer Twisting, Langdale Mill, Langdale, Ala.

Bowles, J. L., Overseer Carding, Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala.

Boyd, A. C., Asst. Supt., Langdale Mill, Langdale, Ala.

Boynton, T. J., Overseer Carding, Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

Bradley, Frank B., Asst. Supt., Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Brooks, D. F., Overseer Carding, Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Brookshire, G. P., Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Brown, C. R., Supt., American Textile Co., Atco, Ga.

Chitwood, U. J., American Textile Co., Atco, Ga.

Cooper, Frank H., Asst. Supt., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Dennis, Frank S., Mgr. and Supt., Consolidated Textile Corp., La-Fayette, Ga.

Duckett, L. J., Overseer Carding, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Edwards, J. C., Supt., Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

Edwards, J. J., Ga. Duck & Cordage Mill, Scottdale, Ga.

Edwards, T. L., Overseer Carding, Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.

Eldredge, C. H., Supt., Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Eller, J. C., Overseer Spinning, Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

Elliott, Geo. S., Asst. Supt., Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.

Elliott, Mike, Overseer Carding, Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.

Ellis, J. S., Overseer Spinning, Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

Federline, J. R., Jr., Genl. Overseer Spinning, Lanett Mill, Lanett, Ala.

Ford, J. Q., American Textile Co., Atco, Ga.

Gladney, J. T., Overseer Carding, Dixie, Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Glenn, Walter, Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

Grimes, M. T., Supt., Chicopee Mfg. Corp., Gainesville, Ga.

Haire, G. W., Overseer Carding, Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga.

Hamer, O. E., Overseer Spinning, Stark Mill, Hogansville, Ga.

Hames, J. W., Supt., Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Hames, W. H., Supt., Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

Hampton, J. H., Overseer Spinning, Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala.

Hart, J. R., Overseer Spinning, Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

Hay, O. H., Supt., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

Head, L. Q., Dixie Cotton Mills, La-Grange, Ga.

Holden, W. J., Agent, Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Hott, W. R., Asst. Supt., Muscooke Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Hunt, R. B., Overseer Spinning, Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.

Hunt, W. A., Overseer of Carding, Ensign Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

Jackson, A. W., Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.

Jones, G. S., Overseer Carding, Schley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.

Jordan, Overseer Carding, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Jordan, W. J., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Kelley, L. F., Supt., Poinsett Mills, Greenville, S. C.

King, W. L., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Lane, P. M., Overseer Spinning, Langdale Mill, Langdale, Ala.

Latsch, Otto, Mgr., Southern Mills Corp., Oxford, Ala.

Lawson, C. K., Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Lehmann, Albert, Supt., Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Massey, W. D., Overseer Carding, Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

Matthews, R. M., Supt., Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

Mattox, D. L., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Mayes, M. W., Supt., Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.

McCorkle, Johnston, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills Atlanta, Ga.

McDowell, Virgil E., Overseer Picking and Carding, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Ocheltree, H. H., Supt., Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga.

Oliver, J. B., Overseer Spinning, Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga.

Perkins, J. H., Overseer Carding, Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

Peterson, A. B., Overseer Spinning, Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.

Petrea, Frank K., Supt., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Potts, J. Robie, Overseer, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Presley, E. M., Overseer Spinning, Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Pruitt, H. L., Genl. Overseer Weaving, Lanett Mill, Lanett, Ala.

Quillian, D. D., Asst. Supt., Athens Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

Roberts, Alex, Supt., Lawrenceville Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga.

Simmons, J. C., Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.

Singleterry, C. A., Overseer Carding, Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga.

Smith, R. T., Caroline Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

Smith, W. T., Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Sorrells, J. A., Supt., Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.

Stumberg, B. G., Supt., Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

Thomason, W. G., Night Overseer

Spinning, Southern Brighton Mills, Rome, Ga.  
 Thompson, V. J., Supt., Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.  
 Wallace, Guy H., Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga.  
 Wells, E. L., Overseer Spinning, Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.  
 White, J. W., Overseer Weaving, Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga.  
 Whittier, S. B., Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.  
 Wilson, R. O., Overseer Carding, Picolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.  
 Wood, J. P., Overseer No. 3 Spinning, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

#### Sales Representatives and Visitors.

Ahles, C. V., Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Almand, J. Hudson, Penick & Ford Sales Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Barnes, B. F., Jr., Victor Ring Traveler Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Bouchard, S. C., U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Brennan, Jno. B., Centrif-Air Machine Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Courtenay, M. H., S K F Industries, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Crawford, J. Frank, Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Crowell, Fred B., E. H. Best & Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Digby, T. J., Jr., Textile Mill Supply Co., Greer, S. C.  
 Dorn, A. M., Armstrong Cork & Insulating Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Draper, C. H., Jr., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Duple, Wm. P., Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
 Garrison, M. B., Mills Devices Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
 Greer, W. W., Seydel Chemical Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Haskins, L. L., The Akron Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Haynes, William, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Henry, C. F., Armstrong Cork Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Higginbotham, W. H., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Keyser, Lovitt, Ton. Tex. Corp., New York City.  
 Kimbrell, A. C., Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Land, O. B., U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Athens, Ga.  
 Laughridge, A. G., Fafnir Bearing Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Leclair, Emile, Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Ligon, L. S., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Melchor, Guy L., Sr., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Mitchell, Robert, J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Harry Morrow, Joseph Sykes Bros., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Reeke, W. J., "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.  
 Smith, Junius M., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Simpson, W. I., Agent Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass.  
 Stodghill, C. M., Stodghill & Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Stubling, J. W., Universal Winding Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Taylor, C. D., National Ring Traveler Co., Gaffney, S. C.  
 Taylor, F. D., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Thomason, L. W., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Turner, John C., Charles Bond Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Walsh, T. E., "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.  
 Warren, C. W., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Philip, Robert W., "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.

#### Economic Factors Justify Night Work, Says Law

(Continued from Page 24)

proportion of the cotton that she grows, anxious to learn how to finish the manufactured product in whatever form the world may require it, and ready to buy, to wear or to otherwise use a large proportion of of what she grows and makes.

#### Improvements To Textile Hall

The annual meeting of the directors of Textile Hall Corporation was held in Greenville, S. C. The report of the president showed the physical condition of the property to be excellent.

The report showed that the new steel Annex is entirely completed. It is a Truscon steel building 200 feet long and 60 feet wide and now stands on a lot 254 feet by 70 feet. The corporation also acquired certain easements, including a twelve-foot drive out to Academy street at the foot of Coffee street. This has been paved with concrete, thus affording an entrance for visitors into the eastern side of the building, and a great increase in parking space for automobiles. The floor of the Annex is of concrete. There is a twelve-inch channel down the center for gas, waste and other pipes. Electric power and light connections are overhead.

Tyler.

Executive officers were chosen for the ensuing year, namely, W. G. Sirrine, president and treasurer; John A. McPherson, vice-president; Bertha M. Green, secretary.

#### Narrow Sheetings Mills On 40-Hour Basis

Spartanburg, S. C.—Textile plants that manufacture narrow sheeting goods go on a 40-hour production basis in that department of manufacturing April 1, according to an announcement by local textile executives here.

At present narrow sheeting departments of manufacturing plants in Spartanburg county are, as in the case of most other mills, on a 45-hour basis, closing Friday at noon and remaining closed until the following Monday morning.

Under the new program the plants will close Thursday evening at 6. Whether any other manufacturing groups will follow suit has not been decided, it was said.

While cotton has advanced in price somewhat in the last few days. Goods have remained stationary and stocks have been piling up. Manufacturers are hoping for an improvement in the market which might make further curtailment unnecessary and would enable present curtailing schedules to be reduced.

*Warp Dressings*  
*Sulphonated Oils*  
*Hosiery Softeners*  
*Finishing Waxes*



*Kier Oils · Wool Oils*

Products that are:—  
**"HART" TO BEAT!**

**THE HART PRODUCTS CORP.**

LABORATORY & WORKS  
 WOODBRIDGE, N. J.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES  
 1440 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Better Lubrication at *Less Cost* per month

*Are Your Bearings*  
*Gluttons for Oil?*

Do your men have to keep constantly feeding the hungry bearings with liquid oil?

If so, change their diet to



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

*that stays in bearings*

and you will have to feed them only one-third to one-fifth as often as with liquid oil.

You will save time, money and lubricant. Your bearings will be better lubricated; friction will be minimized and power losses lessened.

Then, too, your losses from oil stains on goods in process will be practically eliminated—for NON-FLUID OIL stays in the bearings and off the product.

Test NON-FLUID OIL at our expense—send for free sample and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

Southern Agent: Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**  
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 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATLANTA, GA.  
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
 GREENVILLE, S. C.

## Popular Winter Resorts

Delightful winter climate, green golf courses, and fishing and excellent hotels, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Edgewater Park, Gulfport, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis in Lower Mississippi and New Orleans, La., on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

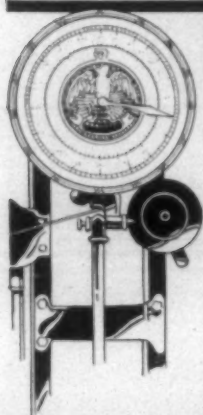
Excellent train service without change. Crescent Limited—Piedmont Limited—New Orleans Express.

## Southern Railway System

City Ticket Office,  
237 West Trade Street,  
Telephone Hemlock 20.

W. F. Cochrane,  
City Ticket Agent

R. H. Graham,  
Division Passenger Agent  
Charlotte, N. C.



## NO MORE YARNS ABOUT YARNS

Slight variations in yarn are magnified in labor costs. Give your mill employees a known factor to work with and speed of handling becomes a matter of routine. Do your experimenting on the testing machine—not in the mill.

HENRY L. SCOTT Co. PROVIDENCE, R.I.

# SCOTT TESTERS



Even widths, perfect selvages, straight edges, made of long staple; uniform weaving, Lambeth Spinning and Twister Tapes can save you money. Ask for prices and samples.

Lambeth Rope Corporation,  
Charlotte, N. C.

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN  
Through The  
Bulletin Want Department  
Read in more than 95% of the  
Southern Textile Mills  
Rate: \$1.50 per inch per insertion

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Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.



Send for samples to

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

Bristol, R. I.

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## Sullivan Hardware Co.

Anderson, S. C.  
Mill Supplies  
All Orders Given Prompt and  
Careful Attention

Save in freight by using

## W I L T S

Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service. Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

## Easter Excursion

To

## Washington, D. C.

Via

## Southern Railway System

Friday, April 6th, 1928

Round Trip Fare From  
Charlotte, N. C., \$12.00

Tickets on sale April 6th, 1928, good on all Regular Trains (except Crescent Limited).

Final limit tickets good returning on all Regular Trains (except Crescent Limited) so as to reach original starting point prior to midnight Wednesday, April 11th, 1928.

Tickets good in Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars, upon payment Pullman charge.

See Rainbow Fountain in Lincoln Memorial Pool in operation Easter Sunday and Monday, April 8th and 9th.

Easter Egg rolling White House Grounds, Easter Monday, April 9th.

Cherry Blossom Time Potomac Park  
Many other attractions.

For detail information and reservations call on any Southern Railway Agent.

R. H. GRAHAM  
Division Passenger Agent,  
Charlotte N. C.

## Georgia Men Discuss Carding and Spinning

(Continued from Page 14)

trumpet suitable for a certain grain of sliver?

MR. BOWES: Yes sir and they shipped it.

MR. ROGERS: There is a little device for bringing out the defects and irregularities of sliver, card sliver, and roving, and yarns, that Mr. Melchor has, and he will display in the entrance to the next building there where the registration was at first. It is next door. It would be interesting to any one, who might want to see it. Mr. Latsch will have that set up there.

Let's pass to the next question, which is as follows:

"At what depth should the flutes on metallic rolls on drawing frames be run? How do you determine whether these are set too deep or not deep enough? Give effects and remedies for running too deep and not deep enough."

I wrote Mr. Strong, of the Saco-Lowell Shops, about that, and he referred my letter to Mr. Nutter, the agent up at the Newton Shops I believe, and I will simply read to you a portion of his reply:

"I can say that it is rather difficult to give much positive information, that can be of assistance to mill men in running the rolls. The depth, at which the flutes on the metallic rolls on drawing frames should be run is determined, when the rolls are made, and something over which the operator has no control."

The reason we put that question in,—there is a little bit more to it about the size of collars and reductions of collars—the reason we put that question in is that at times we have seen them nicked and it has the sliver tightened up in that manner. I have seen a good many of them that way. They say you can't do that, but I know that it has been done.

Now we have a report from Walter B. Dillard, Jr., assistant superintendent of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., with reference to some experiments with different depths. His report reads as follows:

### Report on Depth of Flutes.

"This report is based on Saco-Petee drawing frames, 1912 model.

"A review of the text books covering this subject reveals flutes on metallic rolls are set by the manufacturer at their shops and are not to be changed by the mills. The front rolls are set 3/64-inch deep and the two back rolls are set 4/64-inch.

The collar determines the depth of the flute settings. Metallic rolls are positively driven like gears, and the crushing of the fiber is prevented by having the teeth meshed not too deeply.

By building up on the collar of the four top rolls we were able to separate the rolls, thereby decreasing the depth of the flute settings; with this setting the sliver or stock was rushed, pulled, or drafted through so quickly and in such

lumps that it did not pass through the trumpets.

"We then cut down on the collars, which made the flutes mesh so deeply that the stock was cut, noticeable to the eye, which would not run on the slubber.

"Our summary is to leave the manufacturer's settings alone."

Now, are there any questions?

QUESTION: How much variation would you consider in the diameter of your collars as to when they are worn down too much to be used? I checked about 12 heads, and the maximum variation of diameter of collars on these test rolls was around ten one-thousandths with micrometer reading, but yet we are getting a whole lot of uneven weight coming out of those rolls. Is ten one-thousandths worn down enough to discard, or what should be the variation in diameter of your collars on your metallic rolls, when they have to be discarded?

MR. ROGERS: Those rolls, as I understand it, have a case-hardened center. That case hardening process is not carried throughout the length of your collar, but simply a strip of say a quarter of an inch wide. I don't imagine they could work any closer than ten one-thousandths.

What is your experience with this, Mr. Dennis?

FRANK S. DENNIS (Lafayette, Ga.): The only thing we have ever done to find out if we had the flutes on the metallic rolls too deep was on one frame, and after testing the breaking strength we found that there was no difference in the breaking strength, and we let it alone. We have found out as the result of a breaking strength test that it is best to let them alone as they were set.

QUESTION: Has anybody had any experience in sending old collars off for refuting?

MR. REVIERE (Griffin, Ga.): We sent some off, and had the the rolls refuted.

QUESTION: Did you notice any change in your draft?

MR. REVIERE: Yes. I think it was as much as 1/4ths. The rolls were in very bad condition.

MR. ROGERS: Did it decrease or increase the tension?

MR. REVIERE: It made it tighter.

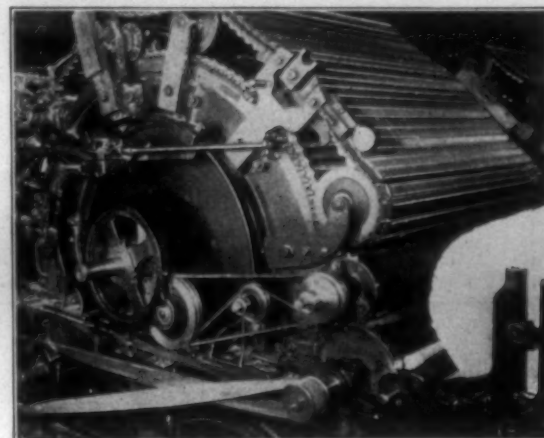
MR. STUMBERG: We made some experiments with regard to the flutes. Sometimes we swapped rolls. Very often you get your picking wet, and it drops down and forms kinks in your drawing. That it seems to me is due to the fact that the rollers are not fitted just exactly, and don't set to each other just exactly right. You know, if you put too much weight on them, it won't do. The working depth, at which the flutes on metallic rolls should be run, depends upon the weight of the sliver you run. It depends on the sliver going through. As long as your drawing goes through the roller straight and separated between your rollers, and comes out in front of your web under the proper tension, it seems that that is the proper depth.

MR. ROGERS: Is it not a fact that those collars are together all the time?



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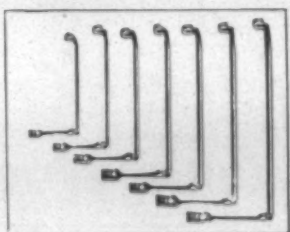
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MR. STUMBERG: No. Sometimes you get your front rolls and top rolls mixed up.

MR. ROGERS: I was speaking about while the stock was passing through. Are those collars touching?

MR. STUMBERG: There is some fraction of a space between them. I know, when you change the weight of sliver you run through, you have got to change your weights to do the proper drafting.

MR. ROGERS: You try to keep those rollers generally in contact?

MR. STUMBERG: Yes sir.

MR. ROGERS: If you don't what will be the result?

MR. STUMBERG: You will not have a uniform tension. We had an experience of that kind, and had to increase the weight on the drawing to get a more uniform draft.

MR. ROGERS: And increased the weight?

MR. STUMBERG: Yes.

MR. ROGERS: On the back or front?

MR. STUMBERG: The back roller.

QUESTION: You were speaking about increasing the weight?

MR. STUMBERG: Yes.

QUESTION: Now, Mr. Rogers, you spoke of the collars being together always. You know you can take a 40-grain sliver, and your collars might be together, and you can put in 60 to 80-grain sliver, and your collars would not be together with the same weight. Would it be advisable to increase your weight, without reference to what it might be, to put those collars together? I want to know has anybody tried this? Would it be advisable to increase your weight to make your collars right together?

MR. ROGERS: Don't you think you would get a more uniform sliver for doing that?

THE MEMBER: Maybe so, but would it do any harm? You see you would have to pull that awful hard to change from 40 to 80-grain sliver. You would have to add considerable weight on them?

MR. ROGERS: Yes.

THE MEMBER: You would have to pull them mighty hard. Would that not spread your rolls?

MR. ROGERS: You would have to pull them mighty hard, but I don't know whether it would do any harm or not. I am frank to say that I don't know whether it would or not.

MR. BRADLEY: I would like to hear from some on about making changes of these rollers.

### Weight on Rolls.

A MEMBER: When I went to the mill, where I am, they had Saco-Pettee. I went to work, and put narrow weights starting with 2-16ths on two front rolls. They had the H. & B. also. I put the heaviest weight on the back on the H. & B. Now I went to work and added an extra weight on the bottom of those weights to make it the same as the Saco-Pettee, and found I got good results. Now my results on the H. & B. and the Saco-Pettee are both the same. They work better.

QUESTION: You have got the heaviest weight on the back?

ANSWER: Yes sir.

MR. ROGERS: I saw that done

also at one time, not increased, but I saw the weights reversed, and they were changed beginning with the heavy weights on the back roller, and conditions were improved.

A MEMBER: After I made this change by putting the light weight on the back my roll pounds more because the sliver is heavier, but I let it down considerably, and got more even running.

### Cork Covered Rolls in Carding.

MR. ROGERS: I will ask about the experience of those who have covered rolls in the card room only, that is cork covered rolls. Mr. Hames will take this up this afternoon, and deal with it in the spinning room. Does anyone use cork covered rolls the card room?

MR. ASBURY: About two years ago we put cork rolls in the card room, and we liked it so well we now have 18.

MR. ROGERS: Is that made of sheet cork or solid?

MR. ASBURY: I don't know whether they call it the sheet cork or what.

MR. ROGERS: That was put in in sheet form?

MR. ASBURY: Yes. We put it on about three or four years ago, and liked it fine. We are putting it on all frames in the card room.

MR. ROGERS: Have you put it on any slubbers?

MR. ASBURY: Yes.

MR. ROGERS: Did you notice any difference in the waste from your slubbers after putting on the cork rolls?

MR. ASBURY: No.

MR. ROGERS: We notice it lightens our work up, when they are new. As the rollers get older, it gets heavier.

QUESTION: It has better drafting qualities, when new?

MR. ROGERS: Evidently.

MR. JENNINGS: We have one we have been running about two and one-half years on a speeder, and so far it looks like it is a mighty good proposition. We had some more come in week before last, and, if it worked out as well as the first, I think we are gradually going through with it.

MR. ROGERS: Do you have any trouble with those hard ends?

MR. JENNINGS: No.

MR. ROGERS: Maybe you don't have hard ends? (Laughter).

MR. JENNINGS: I wish I did not.

MR. BONE: We have not had to take them out to be re-fluted in two and one-half years.

MR. JENNINGS: They still have a good cushion and still run good.

MR. ROGERS: Have you run any breaking tests on them?

MR. JENNINGS: Yes. There seems to be no difference. The evenness is about the same thing.

QUESTION: Did you try cork rolls on both speeders and spinning frames?

MR. JENNINGS: Yes; we have got some on spinning.

MR. ROGERS: I think that will be covered this afternoon, that spinning.

### Likes Cork Rolls.

MR. ASBURY: We put them in on the front line two years ago (this coming July, and, running day and

night, they are still running right now. We put them on the front roll the first of July 1926. They are as good as when put on.

MR. ROGERS: Do you send them out to have them buffed?

MR. ASBURY: We never have had any buffed.

QUESTION: How does the length of time in changing leather rollers compare with the length of time before changing cork rollers?

MR. ROGERS: It depends entirely on your stock. In the case of some stock they will last three to four weeks, and we have some, that will last three to four months.

An extreme comparison was had in our case, where we ran a set of cork rollers on a certain stock for about a year, and ordinarily we change leather rollers every two weeks. I think that was really in favor of the cork because leather rollers would not stand up under that particular service.

Our time is about up, and I will turn the meeting back over to Mr. Dennis at this time.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

At the luncheon, W. R. Holt, of Columbus, was elected to the executive committee.

#### Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:00 o'clock by Chairman Dennis, who turned the meeting over to Mr. Hames.

#### Discussion on Spinning.

(Led by J. W. Hames, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.)

MR. HAMES: I hope we will have just as interesting a meeting this afternoon as we had this morning, which all of us thoroughly enjoyed. The first question we have on the spinning questionnaire is as follows:

"Please make a thorough test to determine the end breakage per 100 spindles per hour, and causes. Give yarn number, whether single or double roving, size of ring, speed of roll and spindle, weight of traveler, draft, twist factor, grade and staple of cotton."

That is quite a big question all within itself. We asked a number of men to make tests to bring here to this meeting this afternoon.

NOTE:—After considerable discussion was had upon this subject, the entire discussion upon this question was declared to be considered as in executive session, and therefore it is not reported because of the variations entering into the conditions, under which the different tests were made.

MR. HAMES: We have taken up considerable time on that one question. We have some other questions here, that some of the gentlemen are interested in. We will skip some of the questions upon this questionnaire, and go over to Question No. 4 of the spinning questionnaire, which is as follows:

"Give experience with cork rolls in card room and spinning. Do you use the seamless cot or some other type?"

How many men are running cork rolls on their spinning, partly or as a whole? Several held up their hands.)

Mr. Elliott, will you give us your experience with the cork rolls?

MR. ELLIOTT: I have a test here. Probably it would be better if I put it up on the blackboard. Meantime you can go ahead with some other men.

#### Cork Rolls in Spinning.

J. F. EDWARDS: We are running one frame with cork rolls, back, middle, and front. We cannot tell any material difference in the running of that frame over any of the rest. We don't find any difference in our break. If anything, our break shows slightly less on the cork roll than on the leather roll.

Another thing, with that cork roll we find that it keeps the clearer board clean all the time. I have stood and watched it, and see it go down in little specks. That's been our experience with the cork roll.

MR. HAMES: Are there any questions you men would like to ask?

#### Middle and Back Rolls.

MR. HAMPTON: If you put on all leather rolls at one time, would it increase your breaking strength? You know it is a fact that lots of mills do not change their back and middle rolls. They should be changed more than we do. I believe we lose a lot of good running work by reason of the fact that we don't change our middle and back rolls. We don't all have good section hands, and who will do their work perfectly, and they will put on a roller and go ahead. I have tried to follow this out, but I don't say it is followed out to the letter. Where the front roller comes out, put in the middle, take the middle roller out, and put in a new one, and back. If we would look after our middle and back rolls more closely, then we would have a much even work and less bad running because you take a roller that runs a year or 18 months, and put a scale on it there and you will see how much difference you have got.

MR. HAMES: Have you noticed that on your cork rolls?

J. F. EDWARDS (Thomaston): We have not. If there is any groove there it is not noticeable.

MR. HAMES: We have Mr. Ocheltree down as one to give us some information on this subject.

#### Advantages of Cork Rolls.

MR. OCHELTREE: I have got a fairly complete report of the cork rolls made out. I have been running them close to three years on some frames. I have not all frames equipped with them. I wrote out some of the observations I made lately on my rolls. An extensive study has been made in an attempt to determine the advantages and disadvantages of cork covered spinning rolls as compared with leather covered spinning rolls. The seamless cot cork covering and sheepskin leather covering were used. Studies were taken with top front roll only cork covered and with all three top rolls cork covered.

It was found that no appreciable difference was evident between the end breakage on cork covered and leather covered rolls. The only difference noted was that the unclassified causes of end breakage were less on the cork rolls than on the leather. This might be classed as an advantage for the cork roll. A

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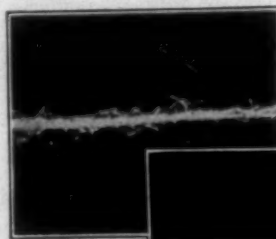
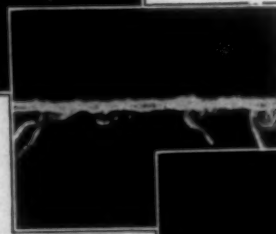


photo at left, enlarged four times, shows No. 13.55 yarn before slashing.



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study of evenness and breaking strength showed also that there was no advantage for either roll.

The advantages of the cork rolls, as these tests showed, are that they are more economical, more resilient, less troublesome to section man and do not make eyebrows. That cork rolls are more economical is shown in the cost. The property of having more resiliency is a great advantage. A groove or flat inflicted upon the surface of a cork roll will work itself out in a short time, while running, and deciding factor in the economy of the cork roll is the fact that cork rolls can be rebuffed at a slight cost. A rebuffed roll is as good as a new one, and causes less trouble to a section man in that there are fewer rolls to replace since their average life is much longer than a leather covered roll. The cork roll can also be repaired right at the section man's bench by replacing the cots. This latter saves a great deal of crating and shipping when rolls are covered by an outside concern. It makes it therefore unnecessary to have as many rolls in stock. The so-called eyebrows, which form on new leather rolls for a week or ten days, are not apparent on a new or old cork roll. The surface of a new cork roll is rough enough to carry the waste up into the top clearer felts. When the multiple system of spinning is used, this item is very important, as the spinner covers her sides less often, and these eyebrows often cause end breakage, when allowed to get too large.

### Disadvantages of Cork.

The disadvantages of the cork roll are fewer, but are not to be overlooked. The tests show that a greater end breakage on the cork rolls when started after a period of idleness, over night, or over the week-end, than the leather rolls. This is probably due to a slight flattening of the cork roll resting against the steel roll under weight. Cork rolls are more easily damaged when sharp instruments come in contact with them.

Hard ends do not hurt the cork roll. You know what it will do to your leather rolls.

### End Breakage Test.

I have an end breakage test we ran on this, showing the breaks per thousand spindles per hour. This was run on 1,056 spindles, 23s yarn, 1 1-16-inch cotton. By the way, when this test was made, the average relative humidity was 48.1 per cent—it got rather dry around there. It ran low 46, high 58. (percentage).

	Leather Cork	Covered Cots
Bunches in roving (worked out in percentage)	758	1,041
Hard ends. (We had a good deal of that because running local cotton)	379	947
Ends down from hard ends	284	1,704

I am not going all the way down on this. Any parts of this you want, I will give it to you, but the percentage of breaks per 1,000 spindles per hour on the leather covered roll was 17.234 and on the cork 17.897. So you figure out how much per-

centage there was there of difference. I have also the end breakage and yarn weight tests on them.

FRANK S. DENNIS (Lafayette, Ga.): What is the average life of leather rolls you have been using for replacements?

MR. OCHELTREE: I had some four months.

### Life of Leather Rolls.

FRANK S. DENNIS (Lafayette, Ga.): Our average life of leather rolls, average counting total number of rolls in service, total number of replacements, is about 24 months.

MR. MATTHEWS: I can tell you how many rolls we use per frame per day. It is .93, a little bit less than one.

### Cork Rolls Save Money.

(At this point Mr. Elliott stated that he was ready to explain the chart, which he had drawn on the blackboard. This chart contained many figures, and Mr. Elliott stated the result of his figures is that there is a net saving of the cork rolls over the leather rolls of \$2234.20 per year. That's on three buffings a year; if they were buffed every six months, there would be a total saving of \$3600.00.

MR. ELLIOTT: The ends down is quite an important factor. The first week the leather was 10 per cent less than the cork. After 12 weeks the cork was 10 per cent less than the leather. At the expiration of 27 weeks the leather was 10 per cent less than the cork. So it looks as if after the 27th week the leather got ahead of the cork. In other words, we figure from that that six months, four weeks to the month, 24 weeks, would be the time these should be rebuffed. At the end of 40 weeks ends down were 17 per cent less than the cork. We figured on 20s yarn, front roll speed around 124, and we figured that six months would be the highest efficiency we could get out of it. I think that covers the whole thing in detail.

MR. HAMES: Is there any question you would like to ask Mr. Elliott?

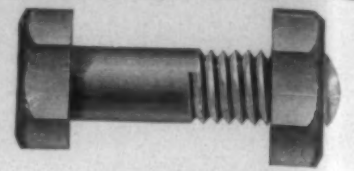
QUESTION: How long do your leather rolls last?

MR. ELLIOTT: Some figure on replacement of front rolls; some on the total. It is the way you figure it. I don't know. I figure on the front roll replacement because we work our back, if they are not good. I guess everybody does the same. I will let you know though how it figures.

MR. HAMES: Is there any other question on the cork roll?

FRANK S. DENNIS (Lafayette, Ga.): While talking about rolls, there is a big difference in leather rolls, and I don't know whether this would be worth anything to anybody or not, but we find that by not trying to get our rolls too cheaply we get cheaper roller covering and better work. There was an experience we had covering a few rolls for another mill, and we had to charge them about twice what they had been paying for their rolls. This was just on a small lot of 12 intermediate shells. We charged them about twice what they had been paying. The last report I had from them was that these 12 intermediate shells were still in service.

QUESTION: Did you cover those with all-wool cloth?



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MR. DENNIS: Yes, sir.

MR. HAMES: Is there any other question on the rolls? Some one asked the question here, what is the best break draft, and we incorporated it into the questionnaire, and also asked some of the men throughout the State to make tests of that.

#### Test on Break Draft.

MR. SENN: I made a test on break draft, but I certainly didn't arrive at what was the best. I have a report here. I made a rather exhaustive test, I reckon. I made the break draft from my regular setup of 11-16 inches on down to 1.375. In other words, I changed from a 20-tooth gear, which is our regular gear, on down a tooth at a time to 16. I just reached the average here. This test was run the whole doff, and I took a test of breaking strength and number of ends down and numbers of yarn in three different places one-third full, two-thirds full, and full.

For 20-tooth gear used with a break draft of 1 1-10 our average numbers 22 and 23, breaking strength 73, ends down 4. That doff ran about 4 1/2 hours.

On 18-tooth average numbers 20.8; breaking strength 77; ends down 10.

We noticed the yarn kept getting heavier. When we got down to 16-tooth gear, we were making 18.84 without changing the draft gear at all, but we changed gear on the 17th. On the 17th the average was 22.64; breaking strength 66 2-3; end down 16.

On the 16-tooth average 22.66; breaking strength 66; ends down 16.

I was surprised to see the yarn gradually get heavier as we changed gear. I couldn't explain it, and couldn't find anybody that could explain it. I even asked the man from the Saco-Lowell shops; and on coming to Atlanta, I ran into a man that gave me the most satisfactory explanation of anybody. He said he didn't know any reason for it unless it was slipping through the back roll, and that does sound reasonable to me.

MR. HAMES: No doubt, if you get too high, it will do that. Are there any questions that anyone would like to ask Mr. Senn? Is there anybody who can throw any light on why his yarn got heavier? Has anyone else made any test on break draft?

MR. EDWARDS (Thomaston): I have made extensive tests of that, and I have come to the conclusion that increased tension on my middle roller would have a tendency to work my roving through the back roller, and I came to the conclusion the machine builders knew what they were doing, and I decided to let it alone.

MR. PETERSON: About a year ago I made a test on warps 20s and 13s, and we ran from 110 to as high as 120 tests for breaking strength, and counted ends down and so on. Really there was not very much difference in it. We have quite a number of different numbers of filling, and our break draft runs from 1.12 to 1.20 on the filling. We have 40 teeth on the head end and 44 at the other end, and when I come under 3 teeth, changing gears, then we get

into trouble, but an average of four teeth difference gives the best results.

MR. HAMES: I have one report here on 11 1/2s with two teeth difference. He gives the weight of yarn of 11.49 average; heaviest was 10.75; lightest 12.82; and a break of 130.9. Three teeth difference he has an average of 11.36; heaviest 10.74; lightest 12.50; break of 136.9; four teeth difference he has an average number of 11.39; heaviest 10.42; lightest 12.97; break of 135.9. With five teeth difference he has an average number of 11.20; heaviest 10.42; lightest 12.35; or a break of 140.3. He seemed to have the same experience there as Mr. Senn. From 11 his average number was slightly heavier with a heavier break draft, but I think his break gear of 10 pounds would more than make up for the difference in the number of that yarn.

#### Pacific Mills

Boston, Mass.—Pacific Mills report for calendar year 1927, showing the first profit, \$1,292,518 after all charges, since 1923 reflects an encouraging control of operations. Had it not been for amortization of note discount and write-down of inventory it would have shown well over \$2,000,000 net.

In yardage cotton and worsted goods combined, there was a decline in business of about 5 per cent, or from 283,942,000 yards to 269,628,000 yards. Due to higher level of prices, however, dollar volume declined only 1 1/2 per cent, or from \$44,766,000 in 1926 to \$44,088,000 in 1927.

Net operating profits, which are calculated before plant depreciation, interest and other charges, totalled \$4,336,582 and on this basis Pacific made 9.8 per cent on its turnover, a very creditable showing and one which reflects the economies and energies which have been applied to the mills and selling end. Its profits margin on the same basis in 1926 was but 6.4 per cent.

The worsted division showed a loss last year and there is no indication as yet of any big profits from this department. Under normal conditions, however, this division has been a source of substantial profit for Pacific.

Pacific increased its profit and loss surplus during the year \$1,574,000 to \$4,875,959, or slightly higher than the total at the end of 1925. Its net quick assets gained \$2,038,000 and there was a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the 5 1/2 per cent notes.

The Pacific Mills note issue matures in 1931 and it is doubtful if directors move in the direction of resuming dividends on the 400,000 shares of stock until a very substantial cut is made in the total of that indebtedness. And there would naturally be the desire to see the surplus at something approaching the figure prevailing before the series of losses from 1924-1926 inclusive; it was \$9,000,000 at the end of 1923.

The results of 1927, however, show that this big New England-owned and managed textile concern is headed in the right direction.—Boston News Bureau.

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LeaKraft**

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

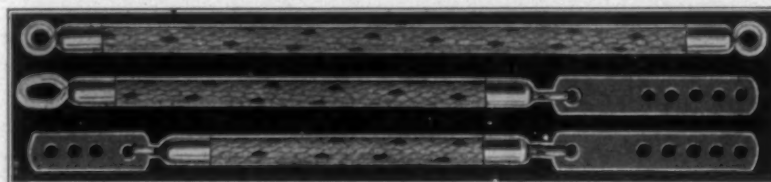
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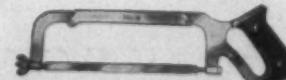
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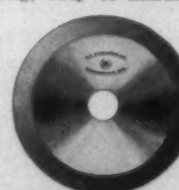


Use Atkins No. 10 Hack Saw Frame DeLuxe with SILVER STEEL blades. Scientifically designed, directing entire force of stroke on cutting edge of blade. Light, strong, easy to handle.



Atkins Acrolite and Ferrolite Grinding Wheels are the means of saving much money. Give them a trial.

Atkins Circular Knives are adapted for cutting cloth, leather, cork, and rubber. They cut fast and run true. Look for Atkins name.



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GREY COTTON GOODS

CARDED YARNS

COMBED YARNS

## Cotton Goods

New York.—The advance in cotton prices early in the week was responsible for better business in cotton goods. The volume of sales was considerably larger than during the previous week, some very good contracts for April and May deliveries of print cloths and sheeting being reported. The bag trade was more active than for some time past. Prices were firmer and some print cloths were a quarter cent higher.

The best business in finished goods was done on printed wash goods, sales of these being unusually large. A moderate amount of business was done in bedspreads, sheets and Turkish towels. Some of the drapery lines were more active.

Fair sales of colored cottons and bleached goods were noted. Brown sheetings showed some improvement. Domestics continued slow, selling only in small lots.

In the print cloth section there were sales of several million yards of 64x60s at 7½c, and spots and nearby of 60x48s sold in considerable quantities at 6½c, with under 1,000 piece lots at 6½c. Comparatively little was done on 68x72s, which brought 8½c and 80 squares 41c for nearby. On the 27-inch 64x60s spots 5½c was done and late April 5½c. Buyers took a few 64x56s at 7½c and 7.15-yard 6½c.

The bag trade bought carload lots of several sheeting constructions, among which were 40-inch 4.25-yard at 7½c, 40 squares 6.15-yard 5½c and 31-inch 5-yard 6½c for best makes, 6½c for secondary quality and 6½c for tinged. The 6.15-yard sold in the largest way and some of the 44x40s sold at 5½c. Buyers took small amounts of 36-inch 5-yard at 7c; 40-inch 2.85-yard, 10½c; 40-inch 5.50-yard, 6½c; 40-inch 3.75-yard, 8½c, with bids out for quantities and up to 8½c quoted. Some 4.70-yard sold at 7½c; 37-inch 4-yard, 7½c; 36-inch 5.50-yard, 6½c.

A fair business continued in carded broadcloths, including sales of one construction into June. This later business involved the 100x60s at 11 cents, which price was also paid for April-May deliveries. For spots 11½ cents was the firm quotation, with some nearby reported at one-eighth. Additional spots and early April delivery of 90x60 sold at 10½ cents. Contracts for end of April and into May sold at one-half. Feeler-

motion qualities of 80x60 sold for April-May at 9½ cents for quick delivery, three-eighths.

Trading in fine goods continued spotty. There are centers that have been reporting a fair aggregate of yardage each day of this week. Several thousand pieces of medium hard twist voiles were sold at 10½ cents. There were spots of 40-inch, 72x68, 9.50 yard combed lawn sold at 10½ cents. Scattered trading has been noted in Cantons and Tussahs, with here and there a comparatively fair-sized contract negotiated; the tendency seems to be for contracts on some of the silk and cottons to widen the margin over spots, although the market is nominally unchanged.

Spots of 35-inch, 96x100, 22-26 single-end Cantons sold at 18 cents and spots of 35-inch, 96x104, 22-26 two-end sold at 27 cents. Tussah business has included some spots of 34-inch, 96x96, at 28½ cents. There has recently been inquiry for the 96x92 Canton.

Spots of 39-inch, 96x160, 4.50 combed sateen sold at 22 cents and contract of 39-inch, 64x88, 5.35 combed twill at 15½ cents.

The movement of cotton duck was fair during the week, sales of single filling duck reported at close to 16c for A quality and enameling and army duck also sold.

It was decided among the narrow sheeting manufacturers to increase the volume of curtailment of production by about 7 per cent beginning April 1st and there has been some further increase in the curtailment among fine goods manufacturers and some of the cotton duck manufacturers.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	6
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	5½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s.	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	10½
Dress gingham	16½-18½
Brown sh'ts, 4-yd., 56x60s.	10
Brown sheetings, stand.	12½
Tickings, 8 oz.	21-22½
Denims	18
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10½
Kid finished cambrics	8½-9½
Standard prints	9
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11½

## Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

## J. P STEVENS & CO., Inc.

23 Thomas Street  
New York City

# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market showed considerable improvement during the week. Prices stiffened under the higher cotton quotations and there was an increase in total sales. Inquiry was much better and covered a wide range of yarns. While no large buying developed, the situation was distinctly better and there is hope of much more active trading within a short time.

Inquiry for carded yarns, especially the knitting numbers was considerably ahead of the previous week. A number of dealers here reported that orders were more numerous and that the average quantity called for was larger. Most sales were in lots ranging from 5,000 to 15,000 pounds, wanted for quick delivery. There were a few larger orders for forward shipment. Most consumers, however, are placing yarn orders only as they get orders for their own product and show no disposition to anticipate their needs. Prices on all numbers were firmer (but there remained a considerable spread between buyers and spinners ideas.

Yarn houses reported business spotty, while the manufacturer still continues his hand-to-mouth policy, being somewhat uneasy about contracting ahead when he finds a demand lacking. Southern spinners, realizing this condition plus the high cost of raw materials in comparison with yarn, are reported as further curtailing.

Sales consummated during the week were said to be small at firm prices for immediate deliveries. Stocks held by both the spinner and the manufacturer are believed light, with factors reporting a shortage of 30s single carded for the underwear trade, where the bulk of the business has been completed. The general feeling is that the coming week may find more activity among the weavers and the knitters, with quotations holding their own.

Combed yarns were reported to be moderately more active and in some respects this group of yarns seems to be in a stronger market position than carded yarns. Combed yarn prices, however, have not improved. There is considerable interest among local yarn interests in the reported plans of a big Southern mill organization for the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of mercerized yarns. The first impression in some quarters is that this move will introduce more competition into a situation which already has plenty of it. There has been no change in local mercerized yarn rates since the cut of 1 to 7 cents a pound early this month.

Southern Single Skeins.	
4-8s	29 1/2
10s	30
14s	30 1/2
16s	31 1/2
20s	32 1/2
24s	33 1/2
26s	34 1/2
30s	35 1/2
40s	38

Southern Two-ply Skeins	
4s-8s	30 1/2
10s	31
12s	31 1/2
14s	32
16s	32 1/2
20s	33 1/2
24s	34 1/2
26s	35 1/2
30s	36 1/2
40s	40

Southern Single Warps	
4s-8s	30
10s	31 1/2
12s	32
14s	32 1/2
16s	33 1/2
20s	34 1/2
24s	35 1/2
26s	36 1/2
30s	38
40s	42

Southern Two-ply Warps.	
8s	32
10s	32 1/2
12s	33
14s	33 1/2
16s	34
20s	35
24s	36 1/2
26s	37
30s	38

Southern Carded Yarn on Cones.	
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.	
8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	29
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	30
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	31
Same, warps	31

8s	28 1/2
10s	30
12s	30 1/2
14s	31
16s	31 1/2
20s	33
22s	33 1/2
24s	34
26s	35
30s	36 1/2
40s	40

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler.	
8s	44
20s	46
30s	50
36s	51 1/2
38s	52 1/2
40s	53
50s	62
60s	66
70s	80
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.	
10s	36
12s	38
14s	39
16s	40
18s	41
20s	41 1/2
22s	41 1/2
24s	42
26s	42 1/2
28s	43 1/2
30s	47

36s	51
38s	53
40s	53
50s	60
60s	67
70s	82
80s	88

Two-ply Mercerized Yarns.	
20s	50
30s	62
40s	68
50s	76
60s	85
70s	97
80s	1.09

Washington, D. C. — The total amount of wool shorn and pulled in the United States in 1927 was 328,137,000 pounds, of which 278,037,000 pounds was shorn wool and 50,100,000 pounds was pulled wool.

## COTTON BUYING SERVICE

William & York Wilson, Inc.  
Rock Hill, S. C.

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Cotton Brokers Representing Reliable Shippers  
We have personal representative in the West to find the cotton which mills inquire for. Wire us your wants.

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NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO  
Commission Merchants

Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



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Write for Prices and Free Samples

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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

## Want Department

### Position Wanted

As carder and spinner. Now employed. 22 years experience. References from present employees. Good reason for making change. Age 45. Married. Strictly temperate. Sign T. G. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted

A card room. I am thoroughly familiar with the latest methods of getting quality and production at a minimum cost. Have a common school education, twenty years in carding, four as overseer and second hand, with special training in carding. Address "Carder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Position Wanted

I have had 28 years' experience in carding, spinning and machine shop. 10 years as overseer. Would like to hear from any mill in need of a man for either department. Address F. V. A., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted

Position as local manager of a good mill, experienced in receiving cotton, payroll work, invoicing, shipping, labor costs, production reports, etc. Now employed. Address W. B. T., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL Co., Inc.  
Richmond, Va.

### Draper Looms For Sale

140 Narrow Draper looms, 70 right hand and 70 left hand, 30-inch Model E. Bought new in 1920 and have only been run 60 per cent of the time. Belt driven and two harness cam motion. Can be seen at this plant any work day. Priced F.O.B. mill floor but we will gladly assist in loading and shipping. We have replaced these with other looms and will sacrifice for quick sale.

Roanoke Mills Co.  
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

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Will hear interesting news, by writing T. W. Harvey, Waxhaw, N. C.

### Wanted

Position as overseer weaving. Ten years experience. Now employed. Best of references from present and past employees. Plain or fancy. Address W. E. T., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Foreman Roller Coverer

wants position. 25 years' experience in mill and public shops. Reference on request. Address D. A. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Position as superintendent. My motto: quality, quantity and low cost. Will appreciate place where a hustler is wanted. Address M. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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## CLEANING MACHINERY

Saco Lowell 1927

- 1—Willow special lattice apron.
  - 1—Saco-Lowell No. 4 Breaker with automatic feed regulator and apron.
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  - 1—Horizontal Cleaner No. 122—9½" apron.
  - 1—No. 7 Fan.
  - 1—Proctor two section 9 feet single conveyor Cotton Dryer 3600 feet of pipe.
- Also a number of new motors, etc.

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## TETROXALENE

(same as English Tetralene)

The ideal cleanser and penetrant for low temperature work.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Also experienced inspector, card clothier and overhauler. Now employed by large group of mills. Can also run spinning. No. 5409.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Splendid education (judging from letter), experienced and with good references. No. 5410.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Good fancy weaver. 12 years experience in the various departments. No. 5411.

WANT position as office man, shipping clerk, filing, etc.; now employed but wish to change. No. 5412.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 33 years with one company, 5 years in one room. Experienced on all numbers, white and colored. No. 5413.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both in smaller mill. Experienced and efficient. No. 5414.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on various colored goods and yarns. No. 5415.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced, honest, reliable and competent. No. 5416.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Good references. No. 5417.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Understand starting new work, or overcoming troubles in old. Can change on short notice. No. 5418.

WANT position as overseer carding in small room, or second hand in large room. Long experience and good references. No. 5419.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 38. Carding and spinning help in family. Have taken an I. C. S. course. No. 5420.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finisher or both. 20 years experience on all classes of goods and want large job. Best of references. No. 5421.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and can take job at once. No. 5422.

WANT position as cotton classer and stapler or manager warehouse. Want position with a textile mill. Best of references. No. 5423.

WANT position as overseer carding. Ten years experience as overseer. Age 35. Familiar with coarse or fine combed yarns. Married and strictly sober. No. 5424.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. 18 years experience on carded and combed yarns. No. 5425.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 10 years as second hand and two years overseer. Good references. No. 5426.

WANT position as second hand in spinning; experienced and a textile graduate. Best of references. No. 5427.

WANT position in mill office. Experienced in book-keeping, shipping and as pay roll clerk,—also in cotton buying. References. No. 5428.

WANT position as second hand in spinning, or in warping, spooling, twisting and winding. Experienced and capable. No. 5429.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in various styles, competent, reliable. No. 5430.

WANT position as master mechanic, preferably electric, but understand steam power. 14 years experience. Age 35. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5431.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Many years experience. Can come on short notice. No. 5432.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning or both. Age 36. I. C. S. graduate,—also course in State Textile School on cotton classing, carding and spinning. Especially strong on carding. Go anywhere in South. No. 5433.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced in all kinds of weaving and slashing. Guarantee good production and extra quality at lowest cost. No. 5434.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 35. Experienced from bottom up, on drills, twills, prints, and satens—both filling and warp face. Good manager of help, and can produce good production at low cost. I. C. S. course in fancy weaving. No. 5435.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning in large yarn mill. Also capable superintendent. Married, and the best of references. No. 5436.

WANT position as overseer carding; am also a capable card grinder and speeder fixer, and a master comber man. Would consider position as second hand in a large mill, or will help erect machinery. Can come at once. No. 5437.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding and spinning. Well experienced, good manager of help, references. No. 5438.

WANT position as night superintendent or as overseer weaving. Age 40. Married. References, my present employers. No. 5439.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and reliable. Good references. No. 5440.

WANT position as superintendent, or foreman in knitting department in seamless hosiery mill. 18 years experience. Practical fixer of knitting machinery. Will go anywhere. No. 5441.

WANT position as overseer weaving, starting up new looms or reconstructing old. Experienced on C. & K., Stafford Automatic and Draper looms. Can give satisfaction. No. 5442.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. Experienced on various yarns. No. 5443.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or overseer carding in large mill. 20 years experience. References, my present employers. No. 5444.

WANT position as superintendent in large weave mill, white or colored. Experienced and reliable. No. 5445.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or as cotton grader. Experienced and good references. No. 5446.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both, day or night. References. No. 5447.

WANT position as overseer spinning or twisting or both. Experienced on grades of cotton from waste to combed Sea Island yarns white and colored. 8 years experienced on cord tire fabrics. Age 50. Good health. Go anywhere. No. 5448.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer broad sheeting. No mill too large. References. No. 5449.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy, or warp preparation and designing for Dobbies. No. 5450.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Age 45. 22 years experience. Married, and strictly temperate. No. 5451.

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"The Warps Best Friend"

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Whitin Machine Works.
- Automatic Spoolers—**  
Barber-Colman Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Automatic Stop Motion—**  
Eclipse Textile Devices Co., Inc.
- Automatic Yarn Cleaner—**  
Eclipse Textile Devices Co., Inc.
- Ball Bearings—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Fafnir Bearing Co.  
S K F Industries, Inc.
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Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.  
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- Baling Presses—**  
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.  
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Draper Corporation.  
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S K F Industries.  
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
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Timken Roller Bearing Co.
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- Belt Dressing—**  
Charles Bond Company  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Graton & Knight Co.
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- Bicarbonate of Soda—**  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Bleaches—**  
Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
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Arabol Mfg. Co.  
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Carrier Engineering Corp.  
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Atlanta Brush Co.  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.  
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- Brushing Machine—**  
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E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
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Whitin Machine Works  
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- Card Cleaners—**  
The Belger Co.
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Ashworth Bros.  
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- Card Grinding Machinery—**  
Dronsfield Bros.
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J. B. Ford Co.  
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Seydel Chemical Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
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E. C. Atkins & Co.
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Oakite Products, Inc.  
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Charles Bond Company  
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Newburger Cotton Co.  
Wm. & York Wilson
- Cotton Machinery—**  
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Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
Draper Corp.  
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- Cranes—**  
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- Dobby Straps—**  
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- Doublers—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Universal Winding Co.
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Foster Machine Co.
- Drives (Silent Chain)—**  
Charles Bond Co.  
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Morse Chain Co.  
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
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Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Draper Corp.  
Greist Mfg. Co.  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
- Dryers (Centrifugal)—**  
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Tolhurst Machine Co.
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Wolf, Jacques & Co.
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- Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.**  
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- Friction Leathers—**  
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Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
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Drake Corp.  
D. & M. Co.  
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Draper Corporation.  
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Charles B. Johnson  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Slasher Combs—  
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T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
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Arabol Mfg. Co.  
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Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
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Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
Softeners (Oil)—  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
Hart Products Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
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Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
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Spoolers—  
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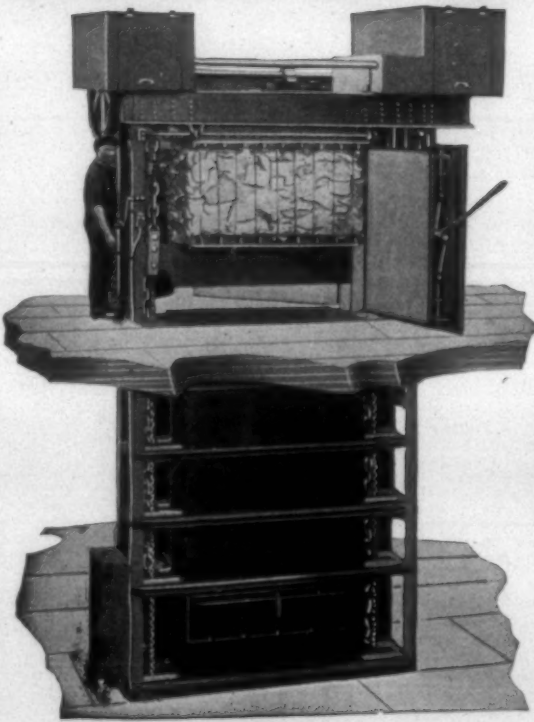
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**FIRE PROOF**

## Waste Press



**Up-Stroke Hydraulic Performance, Electric Operated**

**Saves**

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**Presses for Waste, Cloth, Yarn, etc.**

*Largest Line in U. S.*

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**ANN ARBOR,  
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## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

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COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

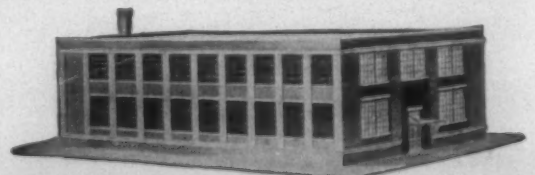
For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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# Starch



*and these Stars have a meaning*

—They signify the different grades in which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered to the Textile Industry.

Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

Be sure to select the grade best suited to your work. Our knowledge and experience are at your service.

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**LANE**

Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Trucks

Consider the economy of the Lane Canvas Truck, adapted as it is to withstand many years of service—because of the quality, strength and durability, which are built into it from the start.

## W. T. Lane & Brothers

*Originators and Manufacturers of  
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The lowest price  
never yet bought  
the best quality  
or the speediest  
delivery on any  
product. So it is  
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## Heddle Frames

*Our Heddle Frames are  
made of best quality selected  
air-dried wood, and have  
stronger ends . . . which  
means steadier production.*

*Heddles and  
Heddle Frames  
Also Shuttles*

## The J. H. Williams Co.

Millbury, Mass.

GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative  
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# For Coarse and Medium Weaves

THERE IS NOTHING COMPARABLE TO EMMONS SPECIAL MAIL-EYE HARNESS.

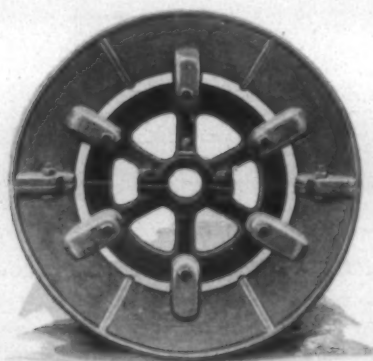
COMBINING AS IT DOES THE BEST QUALITIES OF OTHER TYPES OF HARNESS, THE NON-SLIP MAIL IS AS LIGHT AND FLEXIBLE AS COTTON AND AS DURABLE AS WIRE. IT IS THE ONLY METAL-EYE HARNESS MANUFACTURED FOR USE WITH THE DRAWING-IN MACHINE.

IF QUALITY OF PRODUCT AND EFFICIENCY OF OPERATION ARE FACTORS OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE—INVESTIGATE THE NON-SLIP MAIL.

## Emmons Loom Harness Co.

1867 LAWRENCE, MASS. 1928

Southern Representative, George F. Bahan, Charlotte, N. C.



### Acid Proof Bleaching Reels

Made of

**Lead, Aluminum, Brass**

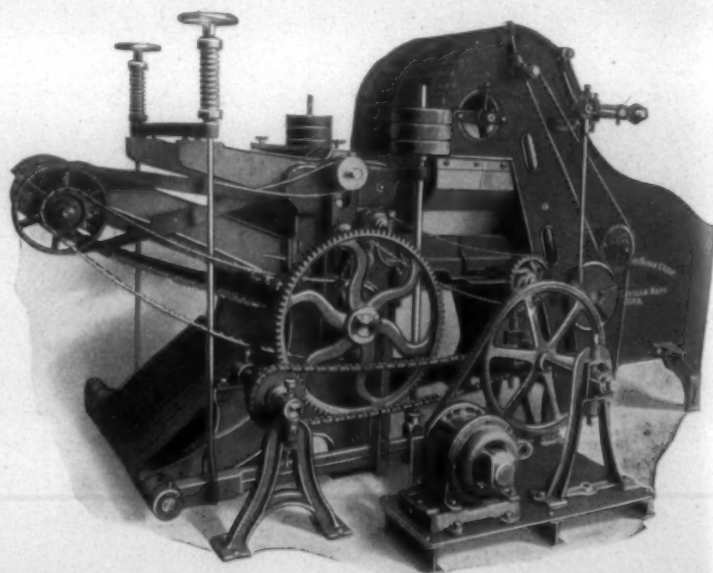
These reels are of split construction so that they can be easily placed on shafting, any size bore required.

Large installations have been made in the most prominent bleacheries.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND DELIVERIES

**BRIGGS-SHAFFNER COMPANY**

Winston-Salem, N. C.



### Continuous Automatic Extractor

Remove the excess dye liquor from your cotton the modern way. Connect your Stock Drying Machine with the Continuous Extractor and eliminate the usual "backlash" between dyeing and drying. Circulars No. 143 and No. 146 mention some of the advantages in the use of this apparatus.

**C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP, Graniteville, Mass.**

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines  
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 29, 1928.

## *News of the Mill Villages*

### KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

#### News From Various Mill Communities.

Rev. W. H. Pless, of Grace Methodist church, preached a special sermon to the Improved Order of Red Men Sunday evening. They attended, about fifty Red Men present.

The Eunice Bible Class of the First Baptist church held their social and business meeting Monday afternoon with Mrs. J. B. Keeter. After an excellent program was rendered and the business attended to, delicious refreshments were served.

A revival meeting will begin at the First Baptist church the second Sunday in April. Rev. W. H. Hartsell, of Brevard, will do the preaching. The first Sunday in April the new baptistry will be dedicated and every member of the church is urged to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mauney and children and Mrs. J. A. Davis visited Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Humphries, near Shelby, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner and son, Yates, visited friends at the city hospital, Gastonia, Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Leigh is spending a few days with her father in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Lail have moved to a farm near Mooresboro.

Mrs. Lora Keener and daughter, Margie, and Miss Rosetta Queen spent the week-end with Mrs. Keener's mother near Bessemer City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Conner and children and Mr. Robert Gardner, of Bessemer City, visited Mr. Mack Conner Wednesday night.

Dr. J. G. Hord is on the sick list at this writing. Hope he will soon be better.

Mr. Z. F. Cranford and family spent the week-end in Albemarle.

Mr. and Mrs. George Warren, of Gastonia, visited her sister, Mrs. A. B. Putnam, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred King visited their daughter, Miss Fredia King, at the City Hospital, Gastonia, Sunday.

She was so improved that they brought her home Monday.

We are glad to report that Mrs. J. L. Mauney, who has been confined to her room for the past three or four months, is able to be out some again.

Mrs. Nell Cobb and little son, Jimmy, are spending some time in Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis McGhee, Mrs. R. C. Gantt and Mr. Frank Navy are in Charlotte at the bedside of their brother's wife, Mrs. R. C. Navy, who is not expected to live.

The five-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Neal Barnett, of the Cora Mill, died at the hospital in Gastonia Wednesday, following an operation on its head. A second child was carried Thursday for a like operation and is in a serious condition. They were just getting over measles. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have the sympathy of a large number of relatives and friends.

POLLY.

### CHESTER, S. C.

#### Baldwin Mill.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church here bought a nice new living room rug and some chairs for their parsonage.

The W. M. S. of the West Side Baptist church held their regular monthly meeting last Thursday evening at the church.

The many friends of Rev. A. L. Willis will be glad to know he is able to be out again.

Mrs. A. L. Lokey and children, of Rockingham, N. C., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Wren.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Inman had as their week-end guests Misses Lillian Nance, Lillie Mae Cheek and Lillian Inman, of Union.

We are glad to know that Riley Kelley has recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Chapman spent the week-end with relatives in Lancaster, S. C.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Thompson, a son, March 8th.

TOM.

### HENDERSON, N. C.

#### Superintendents, Overseers and Second Hands Have a Barbecue.

The superintendents, overseers and second hands of Harriet Cotton Mills No. 2 and No. 3 had a most enjoyable barbecue supper Saturday night, March 24th.

Among the guests were Mr. S. P. Cooper, president of the Henderson and Harriet Cotton Mills, Mr. J. D. Cooper, general superintendent of both mills, and Mr. R. J. Southerland.

Barbecue and all the trimmings (coffee and cold drinks) and then cigars and candy were served.

Nearly everybody made a talk, and we had a really good time, nad expect to have another supper and get-together meeting soon.

J. R.

### PENDLETON, S. C.

#### Riverside Mfg. Co.—No. 3.

This is one of the nicest yarn mills in this part of S. C., and I'm always glad to stop here, and hate to leave, for there is a mighty nice set of boys here.

I had to hide and wait for J. C. Moore in order to catch him. He must have thought I was the "law" he was so nervous at first. When he found that the "fine" was only \$2.00, and that he would get the BULLETIN, he was truly relieved.

J. J. Coker, master mechanic, has one of the nicest tool boxes I ever saw—but the chief of police watched it all the time I was there.

J. W. Wood is superintendent; G. C. Barrett, carder, and C. W. Barrett, second hand; J. C. Moore, overseer spinning. All the overseers at this mill are good friends to THE BULLETIN.

W. H. STILL.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### AMONG NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MILLS.

I love peepil too good to stay shet up in a offis all the time, an' sum-times when I git the HOME SECTION all sot up an' reddey fur print-er, I git two or three days to run around an' shake hands with my goods frends among the mills.

Last week I tuck a leetle trip to Troy, Biscoe, Franklinville, Ramseur, Randleman, High Point, Thomasville an' Erlanger, N. C., an' in-joyed every minite. It is a rale treet to git out to these nice towns whien ain't got too big to be perfitte. Why, the men-folks actilly tip their hats when they meet a skirt on the streets, an' pull em off (the hats—not the skirts) when a lady goes in a store er offis. Old-time Southern curtesy ain't ded by a long shot, in North Carliner, an' sum wimmin still ware long hare an' long skirts,—an' they ain't bow-legged, nuther.

#### Troy, N. C.

Now anybody that thinks this little town sot still while the wheels of Progress has bin a-turnin', has another think comin'. It's a purty place—nice streets and side walks—up-to-date stores, hotels, churches and schools,—with Smitherman Cotton Mill, the center of business activities. This shore is a nice mill, with lots of purty potted plants in the winders, and nice, healthy, happy-looking operatives.

Mrs. Minnie S. Ewing is president; D. D. Bruton is secretary and treasurer; Vernon McCloud is carder and spinner; W. R. Stevenson is second hand in speeder room; A. C. Clod-felter is in spinning room, and John Shaw is card grinder; J. M. Crouch is overseer weaving and slashing, assisted by G. E. Clayton, in slashing and warping; S. H. Morris, C. C. Shaw and D. H. Hall, loom fixers; R. C. Howe, overseer the cloth room; Lacy Sedberry, master mechanic.

#### Troy Cotton Mill (Capelsie).

Milton Ensor, secretary, treasurer and manager, is a mighty interestin' gentleman, an' as genial as they make 'em. Chas. Gillis is overseer; Dewitt Poole, second hand in card-ing; John Hanna, second hand in spinning; and Talmage Green in twisting and finishing. This mill is on Little Pee Dee river, which for several months in the year furnishes power to run. That looked like a good place to go fishin'.

#### Biscoe, N. C.

Aileen Mills, Inc., is makin' sum of the purtiest bedspreds in this hull State, an' sum of the nicest an' purtiest girls in the State air on the job. More than hein' nice an' purty, they air all interested in readin'. Among our new subscribers are Clady Moore, Nellie Gillis, Dora McCaskill, Lonnie Britt, Clyde Chand-

ler and R. H. Anderson.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., is a live wire if there ever wuz one, and his son, Dewey, is a-goin' to be jest like him (which he shud consider a big com-pelment).

W. W. Lyle, overseer carding day and night, is assisted in the day by M. F. Britt in cardin' and Martin Kellis in spinnin'; at night, by J. M. Blake as carder an' spinner; and H. R. Buchanan, section man in spin-nin'; Harrison James is in charge of the cloth room an' shippin'. He lives at Star an' I bin a-wonderin' if his wife knows what a fine lookin' bunch of girls work in his depart-ment.

#### Franklinville, N. C.

This is another mighty interestin' place, rite on the river with purty water falls an' towerin' hills; a busy flour mill, owned an' operated by the Randolph Mills Co.; a laundry, picture show, fine school, good churches, an' the purtiest kind of scenery.

J. V. McCombs is superintendent, an' we found him busy in his office at No. 1, where D. T. Buie is carder and-spinner, an' Hugh Buie, weaver an' slasher, an' each tries to see who can treat "Becky Ann" the nicest, when she pays 'em a visit.

At No. 2, G. B. Jones is carder and spinner; J. O. York, weaver and cloth room overseer; Clarence Park, finisher; S. C. Trogden, master me-chanic.

#### Ramseur, N. C.

This is about two miles from Franklinville; an' at present the Co-lumbia Mfg. Co. is on short time; an' the folks kinder feelin' blue. But law sakes, they kin use spare time for garden work, an' not lose so much after all. We hope business will pick up at Ramseur soon, an' we air shore that it will. The sun allers shines agin—no matter how dark the clouds.

J. R. Wilson, superintendent, is one uv our good frends an' well-wishers. C. G. Whitehead is carder an' spinner; Jno. R. Steele, overseer weavin' an' cloth room,—an' is also mayor of Ramseur; S. E. Leonard is master mechanic. E. M. Scott and M. E. Scott are young section men who believe in preparin' for better positions, an' are readin' an' keepin' up with things.

For lack of space will have to wate twel next week to tell about the rest uv my trip.

#### "AUNT BECKY."

#### LAUREL HILL, N. C.

#### Springfield Mill Village News.

Rev. Erwin, pastor of Laurel Hill Methodist church, assisted by Mr. Manus, a singer from Concord, is holding a great revival. In just one

week, 47 have applied for church membership.

One of our overseers, Mr. Bass, has accepted the position of super-intendent of Ida Yarn Mill, Laurel Hill. L. W. Shankle, of Bennetts-ville, fills the vacancy left by Mr. Bass.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Wise is improving after being seriously ill with pneumonia.

Misses Katie Quick, Edna Martin, and Messrs. Mallory and Bud Lisby motored to Sanford last Sunday.

Mrs. W. M. Dampier is recovering from an illness of several days.

Miss Sallie Thrower will organize a Young People's Society here the second Sunday in April. We have a grand Sunday school and good teachers.

Mr. Walter Pate, of Rockingham, our night carder, has moved his family here.

Mrs. John Callahan has been seriously ill and contemplates taking hospital treatment.

Mrs. Mandy Austin is spending a while with her mother-in-law, Mrs. C. A. Austin.

Miss Ethel Carlyle, of East Lau-riburg, spent the week-end with relatives in Springfield.

Mrs. Snead ("Granny Wiggs") is visiting in Laurel Hill. (Aunt Becky, I don't know what we will do with her—the older she gets, the more she talks!)

Mr. Marvin Carlyle has returned here to work, after a short absence.

Mr. J. I. Young and daughters, Miss Mae, and Mrs. Ethel Wright, visited Mrs. Jim Campbell and Mrs. Ben Benton, of Hamer, S. C., last Sunday.

Mr. P. C. Pariot and family, of Cheraw, S. C., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Grant.

BIDDIE.

#### SELMA, ALA.

#### Sunset Textile Mills Village News.

Sorrow has come to our little vil-lage. The Men's Bible Class have lost their beloved teacher, Mr. J. L. Rhoades. After the class had as-sembled in their room, Mr. Rhoades was stricken with a heart attack which resulted in his death at three o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 11th. At the time the class was or-ganized, there were only four men present and the day of Mr. Rhoades' death, thirty-four men were pres-ent. The class went in a body to the funeral. Mr. Mayfield, a very close friend of Mr. Rhoades, will take his place as teacher.

Sunday morning, March 18th, at the usual hour for Sunday school, a very beautiful service was held in memory of Mr. Rhoades. Judge Hobbs, who has known and loved

him for years, made a beautiful talk on his life as a Christian worker.

The Community Store was opened on March 12th under the management of Mr. J. P. Carr, of Montgomery. We are glad to have Mr. Carr and family with us.

The "Lucky Girls' Club" gave an entertainment Saturday night, Mar. 17th, at the Community House. Fortune telling, fish pond and games were enjoyed. Refreshments were sold for the benefit of the club. The girls will be busy for the next few days making their aprons and caps.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Buxton, Mrs. Laura Buxton, Mr. Ben Mott, Miss Susie Suttles and Miss Gallihee Sellers motored to Mobile for a week, returning last Friday. They had a very nice trip.

Miss Grace Crider was the guest of Mrs. W. I. Walker and Miss Lois Buckeley, of the Alabama Textile Mills, the past week-end.

Mrs. C. J. Halbert visited her sister, Mrs. W. J. Rollins, of Orrville, Sunday.

A marriage of interest to the friends of the couple was that of Mr. E. A. Aulry and Miss Tilda Ham, which occurred Monday, March 12th.

We are glad to see Mr. J. B. Davis, Sr., out again after a serious illness.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Ham is very ill with measles; also Mr. R. W. Rogers is ill. Hope they will soon be well again.

Miss Ernestine Grady visited Misses Mary and Grace Crider Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. L. B. Powell and daughter, Lucille, have returned from Birmingham, where they have been since the death of Mr. Powell. They are making their home with Mrs. Hollis Davis.

Mr. J. P. Carr and family were called away this morning by the death of his mother.

#### BLUE BIRD.

#### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

##### Merrimac Manufacturing Co.

Glen Chaney, better known as "Dago Chaney," has reported to the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Lookout Ball Club to try out for second base. He is a great favorite at Merrimac, where he has lived all his life, and his friends hope that he will make the grade.

Our basketball team won third place in the independent tournament. We have two first teams—the M. A. C. and the Boy Scouts. We have two boys on the county "All Star" team. They are Hoyett Thompson, center, and Earl Buford, left forward.

Mr. Bradley sees that we are well equipped for athletic sports, and we are proud of our concrete tennis and concrete volley ball courts. We

owe our success in athletics to our coach, Mr. Knight.

Miss L. Wood is back at work after a short illness.

Haven't we a good mill company? They furnish us wired-in gardens and even have them plowed for us. If we don't grow some vegetables we ought to be run out of town.

H. E. Davis, formerly of Merrimac, is now second hand in spinning in Connecticut Mills, Decatur, Ala., and is making good.

#### LEARNING MORE.

#### GASTONIA, N. C.

##### Parkdale Mill News.

Mr. Adams, our superintendent, is making this "Clean-up Week," and a wagon is hauling off the trash. In a few weeks, with every mill house surrounded by clean premises and spring flowers blooming in the yards or in pots, our village will look like a new place.

The big tank and all the pump houses have had a new coat of paint.

Mr. Penland, our overseer of spinning, is all smiles, for he has a new Essex car. He and his wife expect to spend some time on the banks of South Fork this summer and engage in the enjoyable sport of fishing. They had good luck Saturday and caught a FINE cat-fish—so fine you could hardly see it—it was almost two inches long.

Z. T. Dawkins, formerly overseer twisting at Loray Mill, has accepted a similar position with the Thomas-ton Mills, at Thomaston, Ga. They have a lot of friends around Gastonia, who regret their departure, while rejoicing that Mr. Dawkins has a good position.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawkins spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Usery.

Our mill is only running four days per week, but everybody seems happy and satisfied. We have very little sickness. We have had a few light cases of smallpox.

A big social gathering is being planned, and will be held at the Community House. We hope everybody will attend and enjoy it.

G. D. USERY.

#### HONEA PATH, S. C.

##### Chiquola Mfg. Co.

We are glad to report Mr. R. B. Jones able to be back on the job.

Our B. Y. P. U. had a nice gain of new members last Sunday.

The fourth district "I. O. R. M." held their semi-annual convention at Pelber, S. C. March 7th. All present reported a good time.

A play at the Methodist church entitled, "The Old Maids Convention," was well attended. The proceeds went to the piano fund.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Calvert, a fine boy.

Mr. M. W. Collins is all smiles over his twins—a boy and a girl.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith, a fine boy.

We are sorry to report the death of Mrs. Minnie Henderson.

Mr. H. D. Carter and family, of Easley, spent last week-end with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrow spent most of last week in Belton with Mrs. Morrow's sick mother.

Misses Mary Lee and Ethel King and Miss Zona Taylor, of Belton, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Amos Thrasher.

Miss Emmie Dell Holliday, of Greenwood, S. C., spent Sunday with Miss Margie Campbell.

#### NIGHT HAWK.

#### ERLANGER, N. C.

(By Mrs. R. H. Clayton)

Little Miss Mildred Smith celebrated her tenth birthday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Smith, on Mill street, Thursday afternoon by entertaining a number of her playmates at a party. Games were enjoyed and then delightful refreshments were served. Those present were: Lois Everhart, Inez Hearne, Lucile Green, Helen Miller, Beulah May Canrel, Margaret Cooper, Elizabeth Kirbie, Mildred and Fay Whisenant, Theo. Smith and J. D. Green, Jr.

Mrs. Amanda Hart spent the week-end with her mother in Rock-ingham.

Mr. Walter Hornbuckle, of Wadesboro, was in the village for a short while Saturday. He was accompanied home by his sister, Miss Loy Hornbuckle, to spend the week-end.

Miss Rose Kempley spent the week-end in Greensboro.

Mr. C. W. Leister, formerly of Erlanger but now of Slater, S. C., spent the week-end with his family. Mr. and Mrs. Leister will leave today, Mr. Leister going back to Slater and Mrs. Leister and children to visit her parents in Kirksey, S. C., before going to their new home in Slater.

Tula Bame Petrea is recovering nicely from an attack of measles at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Petrea.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Leonard and attractive children, of Ruffin, visited Mrs. Leonard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Bishop, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Leister and children were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Corbin Sunday.

Mrs. A. B. Leonard and daughter, Virgil, of Dukeville, and Mr. Clayton Hearn, of Alabama, visited Mrs. Jim Barnes Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Brooks Martin, of Cramerton, arrived in the village last week and has entered upon his duties as cloth room overseer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Everhart visited Mrs. Walter Varner, who is seriously ill at her home near Lexington, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hayes, of near Thomasville, were in the village Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shoe, of church street, announce the birth of a daughter, March 15.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Trogden, of Greensboro, and Mr. S. H. Trogden, of Randolph county, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Trogden Sunday.

Mr. James Cornellison, of Salisbury, was the guest of Miss Cordia Honeycutt Sunday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Raper were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Honeycutt Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Freeman, of Mebane, spent the week-end here with relatives.

Pete Presson spent the week-end in Erlanger.

#### Scout Troop Growing.

Regular Scout meeting of Troop 27, Erlanger Boy Scouts, was held at the mill office on last Thursday night, with 12 scouts present. The following boys have recently applied for admission into the troop: William Wheat, Woodrow Minter, O. A. Petrea, Jr., William Wilson, William Minter and Alex Taylor. They are all busy studying their tenderfoot tests so that they may be full fledged scouts by April 1, which marks the beginning of a new charter year for the troop. The new charter will be the sixth for the Erlanger scouts, the original charter being granted in April, 1923. There is still room for several more boys who will be 12 years old April 1. New handbooks should be secured at once.

#### ELBERTON, GA.

##### Elberton Cotton Mills.

Our mill is still running full time day and night with plenty of good help.

Miss Nathaline Fagan, of Calhoun Falls, S. C., was visiting in Elberton last Sunday.

The singing at the Second Baptist church the second Sunday was a success. We are going to have another one the second Sunday in April and are looking for some of the best singers in this section to be here.

Miss Viola Boswell, from White Hall, Ga., was visiting friends and relatives here last week. We are always glad to see her.

We have a good laugh on Miss Lela Bell Minish. She carried a few of her girls friends on a little joy ride in her car Sunday evening but got stuck in the mud and had to walk back home—just about six miles! But they did not mind a little thing like that even if they did have to wash the mud off their shoes before they went to church.

Rev. Geo. Bonds gave the Second Baptist church 50 new song books—a free gift—last Sunday. Brother Bonds takes delight in doing something good wherever he goes. He is a good preacher and a good evangelistic singer.

Mrs. Haskell McCurley will preach here next Sunday night. We hope to have a large congregation, for she is a good preacher.

B. W. J.

#### ROSEMARY, N. C.

##### Some Highly Enjoyable Entertainments.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I will tell you something about Rosemary and the largest damask mills in the world. The Rosemary Mills are all running on full time and have plenty of help. The overseers and second hands of the Rosemary Mills are as follows:

##### Overseers and Second Hands of No. 1 Mill.

Mr. M. R. Vick, overseer of carding, and Mr. C. A. Dickens, second hand; Mr. L. B. Crouch, overseer of spinning, and Mr. J. E. Collins, second hand; Mr. J. E. Buck, overseer of weaving, and Mr. W. H. Roberts, second hand; Mr. George Fisher, overseer of card cutting department.

##### No. 2 Mills.

Mr. D. P. Allen, overseer of carding and Mr. Autland, second hand; Mr. J. B. Batton, overseer of spinning, and Mr. U. R. Fritt, second hand; Mr. C. H. Speight, overseer of weaving, and Mr. Lylie, second hand.

##### No. 3 Mill.

Mr. G. M. Gurley, overseer of carding, and Mr. Davis, second hand; Mr. J. T. Garner, overseer of spinning, and Mr. A. L. Lyles, second hand; Mr. Grissom, overseer of weaving, and Mr. J. A. Pridgen, second hand.

The Intermediate B. Y. P. U. of the Rosemary Baptist church had a most delightful party Monday night in the church. Decorations were of shamrocks and Irish potatoes. Refreshments consisting of green and white ice cream, cake and nuts were served.

We are glad to say that Mr. J. E. Collins is getting better after his operation.

We are also glad that Mr. S. D. Brown's little son is improving after his long stay in the hospital with pneumonia.

The ladies of the Rosemary Baptist church had a large supper on Friday night and invited the men of the church. They had music and several speeches which were very much enjoyed.

Mr. Ned Manning put on, for the benefit of the "Ro Ra Hi," our High School paper, a very interesting performance Friday night, March 23. It consisted of boxing and wrestling

between the white youths of this community. For the finishing of the performance five colored youths participated in a "battle royal" to a finish, the winner to receive a five-dollar gold piece. There were three left in the ring, which made it a draw. It was one of the most enjoyable and laughable things that has happened in the community recently.

BLUE EYES.

#### KERSHAW, S. C.

Messrs. E. B. Chandler and M. A. Crolley motored to Lancaster Sunday on a pleasure trip.

Mr. Guy Shaw, of Fort Mill, was visiting here Sunday.

Mr. H. E. Conyers visited Camden last week-end on a pleasure trip.

Mr. Harold Turner, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Turner, returned home last week after a few weeks' visit at Union, S. C.

We are glad to say that Mr. Cleave Pate, who has been ill for a good many weeks, can now be out again.

We are going to have a pretty place around our mill before long. A few weeks ago we sowed lawn seed around the mill, and it has almost got the ground covered. Soon it will be green all over the ground and we are still sowing in places about the mill.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright, a daughter.

We are glad to say that Mr. C. W. Byrd is now back on his job after an operation on his head. Mr. Byrd has had a pretty hard time pulling through.

Mrs. S. P. Phillips returned home Sunday from the Rock Hill hospital and is improving fast.

A READER.

#### DILLON, S. C.

##### Carolina Textile Corporation, Mills No. 1 and No. 2.

The Ladies' Sewing Club gave an oyster supper here Thursday night, March 15th, which everyone enjoyed very much.

We are saddened by the sudden death of Mr. Ambrose Bailey, who is survived by Mrs. Bailey and four children.

Mr. W. H. Wallace is visiting relatives in Lando and Chester.

Mr. W. B. Anderson has been very sick for the last few days but is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Briggs went to Columbia Wednesday.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. West has been very sick but is improving.

The B. Y. P. U. of the Second Baptist church is doing excellent work.

Precipitation has been very great around Dillon. It has rained every day for more than a week.

ROBERT EDWARD LOVELL.

# Truth Crushed To Earth

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

She noted with amusement, that the \$5 bill she laid solemnly in the collection plate made the deacon who passed it, start in surprise and smile in gratitude. She studied the face about her, and almost laughed audibly over "Uncle Tom Sibley's" loud "Amen!" after every forcible argument John put forth, almost making her jump from her seat; Uncle Tom was the oldest pillar in Comos Mill church; he could hardly write his name and could read nothing but his big old family Bible; gave a tenth of his wages to the church, and his quaint philosophy made him a favorite with old and young. He was spotlessly clean in a white shirt, and big loose overalls, and leaned forward in his seat, drinking in eagerly every word which fell from the lips of his pastor.

Then there was Virginia, with her big innocent eyes fastened in rapt attention on the preacher. Marjorie decided that she looked "too grown-up" for her age, and that it would be more appropriate for her to wear her hair down. She'd attend to that right away.

Some of the sisters sat with hands meekly folded over big "stomachs," a self-satisfied expression on their faces, and Marjorie mentally compared the scene to some she had witnessed in comic theatrical performances.

The beauty and significance of the Holy Day and the service, were beyond her grasp, though an uncomfortable, dissatisfied pang shot through her occasionally, as John's eyes caught hers, and he laid particular emphasis on "sin" in some of its hideous details.

Well, she had come for diversion,—a change from monotonous routine, tired of New York, bored to death with its feverish excitements, all of which had grown stale, and she felt that new thrills and excitement were here waiting to be brought to life. Why had she been left alone to get into mischief? Waf in the heart and soul was surely as serious as the battles that were raging over there! That night she wrote in her diary:

"August 31st: Some picnic! And John is some preacher!

"It would be great fun to twist this strong-willed man around my finger at will. I've never failed yet, but there's something about him that almost frightens me. What if I should fall in love with him? Funny how he believes that piece of blue denim in my locket is a souvenir of our fishing trip! How Jack would laugh if he new.

"Wonder what Jack is doing now? Having fun at the expense of some French girl I suppose, just as many another woman's husband is doing while over there! Well, why not? I don't care, and he doesn't; so who's hurt? Life is too short to sit in the corner and mope. I'm going

## They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

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## Nobodys Business

By Gee McGee.

### SOLOMON HAS BEEN TO TOWN.

I believe Sammy Skinner is the smartest boy I ever saw. He was raised in a briar patch close to my old home. He was not excessively smart in his youth, but he's smart now. He had a good father and mother, both of whom were consecrated Christians. They believed in the Bible just as it is, and they had family worship, and attended church regularly, and paid the preacher.

But Sammy left home about the time he was grown and went up to Philadelphia and got a job. He never did tell exactly what he worked at up there. Some said he was a lawyer, others said he worked in a Cafe, and still others said he had a position in an iron foundry. He boarded at a place where Prof. Ura Lyre, LL.D., D.F., boarded. Prof. Lyre taught science and biology in one of the colleges in Philadelphia, and it seems that he took time always to talk to Sammy Skinner a heap.

Sammy came home last summer, bareheaded, supporterless, wearing specks, and smelling like Glover's Mange Cure. He called around to tell me howdy. I soon found out that he was above the average citizen, or at least—he felt that way. He had a fine Yankee brogue. He was not very severely educated, but he was a good talker.

When I saw he was suffering to get out of the office, I asked him to come out to church the following Sabbath. He laughed long and deep. He seemed amazed that a fellow of my intelligence (?) would waste his time going to church. He said going to a religious service was the bosh. He then began to expound some of Prof. Ura Lyre's doctrine. He said there was no heaven, no hell, no hereafter, no sin, no nothing except imagination.

He could prove that the Bible was all faked up. (Gosh, Sammy was smart). He explained that all things evolved from nothing. He wanted me to believe that religion would be an unknown quantity in less than 25 years. He said only old fogies and some habitual folk believed in it now.

He said the idea of a God or a devil, or anything else that was considered spiritual was a ridiculous thought to him. Gee, that boy is smart. I simply can't understand how he learned so much in 5 years. He is a cross between a pimp and an imp. His little brain would rattle in a chigger's stummick. He's worth about as much to the country as a citizen as a tumble bug is to farming. He made me so sick I thought I'd faint. If he was ground up into fertilizer, he'd make about an 8-1-4, and the only thing that would prove then that he was fertilizer would be his smell. That's all, thank you.

### MODERN MAXIMS.

Make hay while the sun shines, but don't sit in the house all day 'cause it's cloudy.

to have all the fun that's coming to me. Of course I shall not lead poor John too far astray,—but I'm dying to know just what strength there is in his queer religion, and it will be thrilling to play "Delilah" to such a "Samson."

"Then, too, I need something new to write about. "A Modern Samson" would be a good subject! I may have trouble with the girl; her big, baby-blue eyes give me the fidgets. I hope the piano will divert her thoughts if her young man can't. Glad I am, that she's only a child.

"But seriously, why do I crave the love and admiration of men? Am I over sexed? or what is the matter with me? I can't marry again,—unless Jack should be killed—and I wouldn't if I could. I do wonder if other women are like me? and if like me, half of them are living double lives, unsuspected?"

Monday morning, Virginia having gained the reluctant consent of the preacher to "try it a week or two," took a lunch and went to the mill, where she was heartily welcomed by the superintendent, Mr. Brown, who knew that Ralph had been trying to interest her in the work.

"We need help most in spinning and spooling," Mr. Brown said, and I think you will like that department where most of the girls work."

"I shall be glad to work where you need me most," Virginia replied. Then she asked:

"Are the girls nice and friendly?"

"You'll find them all friendly, little girl, but some of them would not be called 'nice' by people who judge by appearances. At heart even the roughest are true blue,—or at least I think so," Mr. Brown said.

"I'm glad you feel that way," replied Virginia, very earnestly. "I'm sure a girl couldn't be really bad, knowing you believed in her."

"Oh well, I don't get the chance to talk with them often, but I try to throw good influences around them. May I count on you to help me?"

"Why, what can I do?" Virginia asked, her eyes wide in surprise and interest.

"You can be pure and sweet and wholesome, and whenever possible, express your disapproval of slang, and rude manners. Just live the religion you profess, little girl."

"With all my heart, I'll try, sir. To do less would be to bring reproach on my Maker, and grief to the dearest friends I have on earth." And Virginia felt that she was making a solemn compact.

Ralph Helderman was asked to conduct Virginia to the overseer of spinning, and his heart leaped with pleasure as he walked by her side, taking the longest route, followed by the curious, conjecturing or admiring eyes of employees, and explaining that she would help to spin yarn that would be woven into cloth, which would be used in tires for Army trucks.

"Why, I'm glad to know that!" Virginia exclaimed. "I've always wished I could do something to help "Uncle Sam." Then she looked at Ralph, who answered her unspoken question:

"Did you know that I only have one good eye? I tried to get by, for I am sure the strength of both has gone to one;—but I couldn't fool them, so I try to do my bit here, as best I can."

Ralph introduced Virginia to overseer Jones, who turned her over to his daughter Minnie, one of the best spinners in the room, and soon she was learning to put up ends and clean rollers.

At the parsonage, John Ergle's troubled thoughts followed Virginia. "Had he done the right thing in letting her go?" His mother thought so. And Marjorie, though tactfully non-committal, was glad to have her "out of the way."

### CHAPTER XIII

One afternoon when Virgie returned from the mill John urged her to go with him and Marjorie to meet Mother Ergle, who was visiting Mrs. Ransome.

Marjorie raged inwardly but smiled outwardly. John's reluctance to be alone with her was a pretty good assurance that he realized and feared her influence.

Virginia's heart leaped with joy, then stood almost still in wonder. Mr. John wanted her, too! But why? He met her questioning glance with one of almost appeal, and said, with assurance:

"You are all right, Virgie. You look pure and sweet in your white middy suit. It's mighty fine that the Mill Company provides a dressing room and lockers, for girls, so that they can come home neat and clean."

"Oh, they do everything for us that is nice," declared Virginia, "and it's a joy to work for them."

"Oh John, I never saw inside a cotton factory," said Marjorie. "You and I must visit Virginia some day."

"Do!" urged Virginia. "Let me know when to expect you and I'll ask the superintendent to give you passes and furnish an escort."

"Ralph Mannering would, no doubt, be glad to go with us," laughed Marjorie. "It's easy to see where his heart is," with a knowing wink at John.

"Really? Oh, I dare say, he'd be delighted to do us a favor," John replied indifferently.

They walked the entire way to Bony Ransome's reaching there as Mother Ergle was about to leave, receiving a hearty welcome from Mrs. Ransome and urgent invitations to stay for supper.

"Bony has just brought in two big fine cat fish and we'll have a stew." Marjorie looked around with a faintly perceptible shudder, which John saw, and a humorous twinkle danced for a moment in his eyes as he replied:

"I'm sure we can't resist, can we Marjorie? Besides, you must see what a delightful cook Mrs. Ransome is."

"Of course we'll stay, if you wish," she said coldly.

"I wouldn't miss it for pay!" declared John.

"My! I'm glad you all come," cackled Mother Ergle, "cause if you hadn't, Mia Ransome was goin' to give me one of her fish to take home."

Don't cry over spilt milk. Wait a few minutes on the cow and milk some more.

A stitch in time saves 9, but you'd better patch 'em if it's in the seat.

The early bird catches the worm, but what this country needs is an early bird that will eat boll weevils.

### CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Since my last writing the young people of the Epworth League have taken up a mission study book, "Islam on Trek."

Owing to so much sickness, especially measles, the attendance of both grammar and high school has fallen off considerably. Most of them have now returned and we are certainly glad to see them.

Miss Davis, the High School Home Economics teacher, was carried to her home in Greenwood recently, and on account of bad health, will not return. All in her department regret her leaving. Miss Sams has come to take her place.

Our Home Economic girls went to Abbeville last week to compete against other schools in Abbeville county in the "Cotton Dress" contest. Miss Edith Ballard, who will represent Abbeville county in the State contest in Greenville, won first place. Miss Irene Boyd won third.

Mr. O. B. Tucker attended the Masonic meeting in Charleston last week.

ROSEBUD.

### YORK, S. C.

#### Mr. R. F. Carroll Celebrates 74th Birthday.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have not seen anything in the Home Section about our little town. No doubt a large number of the readers will know us better by our "nick name," "Dan Cupid's Corner." We get this because so many love-sick swains motor from N. C. State to embark upon the ethereal sea of matrimony.

We have four mills, with a population of about 4,500 employees. Mr. W. E. Morton is superintendent of the Cannon; Mr. J. E. Johnson is superintendent of the Neely and Travora Mills; and Mr. Harper is superintendent of the Lockmore.

The Neely and Cannon Mills have their own Sunday schools, while the others go to various churches in the city. Mrs. Kate Black has charge of the Neely Sunday school, while Mr. Harry Glenn has charge of the Cannon school.

The Cannon also has a community worker, Miss Ada Saunders, who has certainly done good work in the village for several years. Miss Saunders has the love and esteem of every one who has been so fortunate as to be associated with her in any respect.

The hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. McSwain in the Cannon Mill village was the scene of a happy family reunion last Sunday, the occasion being the celebration of the 74th birthday anniversary of Mr. R. F. Carroll, well known and highly esteemed citizen of the Cannon Mill community, and father of Mrs. McSwain.

The happy event was a complete surprise to Mr. Carroll, he not knowing anything of the plans until a short time before the birthday dinner was served. The dinner was a most bountiful affair was the table literally loaded

with good things to eat, such as good York county housewives know just how to prepare, topped off with a great white frosted birthday cake decorated with 74 lighted pink candles.

Despite the inclement weather, there were 74 relatives and friends present. Mr. Carroll has seven sons, three daughters and twenty-seven grandchildren, all of whom were present except one son, who lives in Atlanta, Ga. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Carroll and children, W. F. and Lyle Carroll of Rock Hill; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Estes and son and Mrs. Rebecca Estes of Shelby, N. C.; R. F. Carroll, S. A., E. L. and Ezell McSwain, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. McSwain, F. P. Morrison, J. C. Moore, W. M. Biggers, J. C. Wallace, T. M. McManus, Bill Robinson, Miss Sudie and Paul Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Carroll and little son, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Carroll, Dr. P. W. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Nivens and little daughter, Mrs. Glenn Wallace, Mrs. Clem Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Carroll and children, Mr. and Mrs. Zan Carroll and children, Mr. and Mrs. Meek Carroll and children, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Carroll and children, Misses Ellen Carroll, Katy McManus, Ada Curry, Lina McSwain, Mildred Carroll and Wilma Miskelly.

CHAS. L. CURRY,  
Neely Mill, York, S. C.

#### LAVONIA, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky Ann:

We are very much interested in your Home Section; have been reading it for some time but by some reason just have not had time to congratulate you of same.

I was at LaGrange, Ga., at the time you were and was a reader of your paper, The Shuttle, at that time.

We have a very nice mill here at Lavonia. I came here in 1925 with Mr. J. M. Battson, president and manager. Thank goodness, we have good business and are running both day and night. Have just changed our mill over from steam to electric drive with very much success. Mr. O. J. Johnson, of Opelika, Ala., is overseer of dye department; Mr. H. A. Hendricks, of LaGrange, Ga., is overseer carding; Mr. C. E. Roberts, overseer in spinning and twisting department.

We are all getting along nicely and turning out a very nice product.

Aunt Becky, I am passing your Home Section to my employees and find some very much interested in same. Just thinking of trying to get some subscribers and get some of our girls to write up the news each week.

I am very busy all the time working for improvements and trying to do something to encourage our people. We have a healthy place here in Northeast Georgia.

Again thanking you for your good news each week of various mills and especially of my home people of Carrollton, Ga. Trust we will be able to get our people interested in subscribing for your paper.

Very truly yours,

J. W. PITTS,  
Superintendent.

Very Short, Please.

"Haircut?" asked the barber in a Western town.

"Yeah," grunted the hard-boiled cowboy. "Girlish bob."

"Oh!" exclaimed Virginia, "you every one stay out on the porch in the cool. 'I'm going to find an apron and help cook supper,' and running her arm through Mrs. Ransome's she danced into the house, waving her hand to the others, tingling with pleasure as John looked after her, his gray eyes bright with approval.

"Ain't Virgie wonderful? Jest listen at her now!" smiled Mother Ergle a moment later.

Inside, Virgie was issuing orders to Jimmie, like a regular army captain, and he was obeying like a good soldier. There was the sound of hurrying footsteps, the jingle of pans, the rattle of stove wood, and laughing and exclamations; and then they all smiled as they heard Virginia:

"I think it is perfectly wonderful to keep house for one's very own, and have everything spick and span, so that company is never embarrassing. Oh, Jimmie, your dining-room furniture is FINE! What a cute little china closet!—what a pretty side table—and, oh, the lovely flower stand! and Gee! a linen chest and window seat combined. It's marvelous!"

"Oh, Miss Virgie," said Jimmie, "I guess we are the happiest folks in this city, since Mr. John got hold of us.—ain't we Ma?"

"We shore are, son. We ain't 'shamed to look ourselves in the face now, and our flowers—ain't they sweet, Virgie?"

"They are that; and everything harmonizes so beautifully." John was watching Marjorie amusedly. She looked up and smiled:

"I could fit in like that—could adapt myself, I mean—in my own circle, where everything is convenient,—gas and electric stoves,—everything nice and clean. John, aren't you ambitious to climb higher? You'd grace any city pulpit and make a success with a first class city audience."

John's smile broadened, as his mother left her seat and crossed the yard to speak to a neighbor. Bony had vanished on a secret errand to the bakery, so John and Marjorie were alone.

"Oh yes, Marjorie, I am extremely ambitious; but not for fame or social prestige. And I'm very sure I could no more adapt myself to your circle than you could to mine. To my mind a 'first class audience' is composed of people who are honest and sincere in purpose, even though in their ignorance they make mistakes. They toil and by the sweat of their faces, earn their daily bread. Their clothes may be only the cheapest kind of cotton, but are paid for. They hear the distress cry of the afflicted, and give needed help. They stoop to lift the fallen, and with loving arms hold them up. They remember the Sabbath Day to keep it Holy, and are always found in their seats at church, unless providentially hindered. They are dependable. Marjorie, I DO preach to first class people—mill people, most of whom came from the country—the very salt of the earth."

(Continued Next Week)